SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 142 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. F. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st June	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,386
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Flymouth

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
11th July	.. MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	.. MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	.. DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	.. MALDA ..	8,965
29th ,,	.. MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	.. DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	.. MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	.. MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	.. MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	.. MARGHA ..	8,285
26th ,,	.. MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

21st June.	MIRZAPOR E*†		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
18th June ..	BARJORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 A. M.
20th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via K'uhi,
25th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa;

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "SHUJA", 4932 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 25th June, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th ,,	23th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	15th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Honkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased, Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy Business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fun: ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa,
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar.
South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6 666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of
Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No. C.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., (LTD. & REDUCED.)

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,200
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,420
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
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INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
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KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

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SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.,
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALLRISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF, General Manager

BELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DHOBI TALAO, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.
AGENTS FOR
The world-famous Pfaff Sewing Machines:—
BRANCHES:—

Nasik	Khandwa	Hubli
Poona	Kolhapure	Dhulia
Sholapure	Sangli	Ahmedabad
Bijapure	Belgaum	&c., &c.,

Fresh consignments received periodically. Obtainable at same prices at all Depots,
No. 11 for family use
No. 31 for Dressmakers and professional tailors.

For BELL & COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY,
V. V. THAKUR,—*Managing Director.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO: LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED—A competent TIME-KEEPER, only those with previous experience, need apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a SCIENCE GRADUATE TEACHER for the Mandvi High School. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, MANDVI EDUCATION SOCIETY, Mandvi, District Surat.
A R10624

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—S U B-AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

WANTED—SOLE DISTRIBUTORS in every principal town in Bombay Presidency for our well-known soft seamless quilts in wonderful designs and also seamless pillows cushion, chair quilts, etc. A large variety of towels, bed spreads, shirting and checks. Certificates of Merits have been awarded at Surat and Baroda Indian Industrial Exhibitions. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free. For trade enquiries and Agency Terms write to:—THE KANGUNDI TEXTILE COMPANY, Kuppam, (S. India).
A R10620

WANTED—AGENTS for every big City and District of India on Rs. 30 per month, pay 1 per cent. commission to sell Soda Water bottles, Essences, Medicines, Soaps, Oils, Watches, Clocks, and Machineries and other requisites. Agreement for 1½ years necessary. Agents shall have to keep in their stock our goods worth Rs. 200 against payment. Unsold goods will be taken back. Selected candidates shall personally interview us at our expense. Apply RAJ INVESTMENT & IMPORTING CO., 2, King's Road, Howrah.
A R10623

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—3 storeyed bungalow at Napean Sea Road with motor garage and servant quarters together or separate tenancies. Apply M. KAMDAR, Advocate Chaupati.
C R10589

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONARY and PAPER MERCHANTS in mofussil. Considerable cheap rates. Apply Box No. 313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10619

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—HANDLOOMS, quick, strong very little used. At less than cost price. Apply to EBRAHIM KHAN GALIWALLA, Khurja.
R10564

EDUCATIONAL.

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialised Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10613

COURSES IN SOAP MAKING AT PROF. GAJJAR'S TECHNICAL—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—An expert has been engaged to give special instruction in soap-making. The course extends to over one year. Only a few students will be admitted. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
M

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A few brand new Henderson 4-cylinder MOTOR CYCLES at Bargain Prices. Apply to THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road.
J A 19897

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 12/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10560

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT. A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.

Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June, 1924.
19882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. D. G. MACLENNAN at present in Kathiawar is no longer the agent of our firm, and our firm will not be responsible for any transaction entered into by anybody with him.

THE ALLAHABAD TAILORING AND OUTFITTING STORE.
4, A. Albert Road, Allahabad.
R10625

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will be started at the above College from 20th June, 1924. Intending candidates possessing the required qualifications should see the Principal immediately. The course extends over two years. Fees (to be paid in advance) Rs. 50 per term. Classes are held between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.
C19922

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of an OVERSEER on Conduit Works for about a period of one year. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 p.m. according to qualifications plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, unfurnished quarters provided. Applicants should hold an Overseer's Certificate from a recognized Engineering College and have had at least six years' experience on important constructional works. They must be thoroughly competent in the use of the Theodolite and Level and be conversant with the Public Works Department system of measurements and works certificate. Applications in Candidates' own handwriting with copies of testimonials to be forwarded not later than 24th June, 1924, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.
C19925

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE NARSINGH PRASAD HARI PRASAD BUCH METAPHYSICS PRIZE of the value of Rs. 200 will be awarded to an indian, who writes the best thesis in English or Hindi on "The Theory of Knowledge in Indian Philosophy." The essay must bear a suitable motto and must be sent to the Registrar in a sealed and registered cover on or before the 1st of January, 1925, with a declaration that it is BONA-FIDE the competitor's own composition, and also an affidavit countersigned by a local Judicial Officer or by the Principal of the College with which the competitor has been connected in the past to the effect that he is a strict teetotaler and vegetarian. No part of the essay should contain the name of the competitor.

The Prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
C19912

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SHANKAR VEDANTA PRIZE.

THE SHANKAR VEDANTA PRIZE of Swami Sri Madhusudananda Saraswati of Matar of the value of Rs. 150 will be awarded to a graduate of not more than five years' standing of the Benares Hindu University or to a graduate of not more than five years' standing who has taken the degree of Dharmashastri of the said University, who prepares the best translation in Gujrati of Upadesha Shastri by Sankaracharya with an introduction and brief explanatory notes.

The translation must be sent in a sealed and registered cover so as to reach the Registrar of the Benares Hindu University on or before the 1st of January, 1925. Each translation is to have some motto prefixed to it and is to be accompanied with a sealed cover containing the candidate's name and full address and bearing the same motto outside. No part of the translation should contain the name of the candidate.

The prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce the translation worthy of it.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
C19913

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIBHAI JAFFERJI MORVIWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, insurance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 16, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Old No. 2811, New No. 9797, Old Survey No. 1008, New Survey No. 4387 and in books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7018 and Street Nos. 121-125 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by a public Road, on or towards the North by vacant land of Husseinally Mahomedally and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulhusein Dossaji.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1924.

MOHILE, PAREKH and GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19923

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our clients have been declared the Highest Bidders and Purchasers of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written at the Public Auction Sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court, Bombay at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 20th December, 1923, made in Suit No. 1619 of 1923 wherein Bhugwandas Khimji is the Plaintiff and Somshanker Ganpatishanker is the defendant.

All persons having any claim or interest, in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, survivorship, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 10-16, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the Sale will be completed without any regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid, and all claims if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fofalwady, second lane, Bhuleshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2616, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 526, and Cadastral Survey No. 1663 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5279, Street Nos. 16-6 and bounded on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Jadavji, on or towards the South by the Fofalwady First Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Kalidas Meghji, and on or towards the North by the Fofalwady Second Lane.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH AND GANATRA.
C19927 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the direction of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of pension and tax tenure, but since redeemed together with tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 748, New No. 3376, Old Survey No. 3230, New Survey No. 1866 and Cadestral Survey No. 1213 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 545, Street Nos. 5 and 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pranvallabhdas Damodar, on or towards the West by the property of Gulamalli Mulla Mahomed and others, on or towards the North by Sutar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by Juma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
19857

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA. SANDHURST ROAD,

TO-NIGHT.

Ruth Roland

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PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL

Haunted Valley

PRODUCED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE! BUILT TO THRILL YOU! PACKED WITH PERIL.

A MADE-TO-ORDER MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA TO HOLD YOU SPELL BOUND. SEE IT!

ALSO A PAUL PARROTT COMEDY "POST NO BILLS."

Time: Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30 p. m.

Popular Prices.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE LOVE FLOWER"

With RICHARD BARTHELMESS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

With WILLIAM FARNUM.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Presents

Kohinoor Production

'SHRI KRISHNA—SUDAMA"

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

" VISMI—SADI "

Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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PRESENTS

TODAY AND THIS WEEK.

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co's.

NEW PRODUCTION

SUND--AND--UPSUND

A most attractive Story from the Mahabharat produced in the latest style.

TIME-RATES—AS USUAL.

Bombay's Premier Palatial and Popular

NOVELTY

CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Special for Vat-Savitri

Kohinoor's Religious Photo-play

SUKANYA

SAVITRI

To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK 'BAL SHRINGI',

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared.

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Corrugated iron and asbestos sheets, electric lamp shades, raisins, enamelled tinplate, galvanized plain sheets, old newspaper, medicines, wooden casks, earthenware inkstands, machinery, steel plates and pipe and Joist bars and hoops, figs, iron casks empty, gramophone and accessories, printed books, toilet requisites, hardware, stationery, beer, S. I. frames and covers, white zinc, photo pictures, porcelain electric goods, cocoanut oil, motor accessories, spelter, gum arabic, wooden sleepers, varnish, chocolates, earthenware jar, small wooden cart, Lectogen, dattonwood, wheat flour, cigarettes, petroleum enamel, oil stoves, wheel roller, perfumery, condensed milk, Mangalore tiles, porcelainware, bolts and nuts, aniline dye, emery cloth, toys, magnesium chloride, glassware, one iron Derrick (ship's gear) lying at Jetty, Prince's Dock, near 30 tons crane.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th June, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 1975 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, lying and being at Santa Cruz in the village of Danda, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,160 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under the Survey Nos. 99, 98, 97, 58, 44, 43, and bounded on the North by the property of Esnas Panda Garry, on the South partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the Santa Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz Station, on the East by the property of Shaik Adam, and on the West partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the property of Gustin Kelu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FILMS, ACCESSORIES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, ELECTRIC PLANT, FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF MESSRS. K. D. BROS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Krishna Das Shah and Jagmohandas Shah, trading in the name of Messrs. K. D. and Bros., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Gordhan Buildings at Charney Road, Girgaum, the whole stock-in-trade, consisting of valuable Films, accessories Machinery, furniture, typewriter and other goods.

The above goods will be on view four days before the sale. The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions form N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1975 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 1st July 1924 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar and containing by admeasurement 6,737 yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88, New Nos. B-11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1 B-1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992 and bounded on the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikaji, on the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tools Water Pipe and Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 17th June, 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

112 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIPEWADA STREET (NAGDEVI STREET.).

Under instructions from Mr. Dayashanker Devshanker and Bai Jijibai alias Bai Ratanbai wife of the said Mr. Dayashanker, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Trimbaklal Tribhowandas and Himatlal Trimbaklal Tribhowandas and the heirs and legal representatives of Purshottamdas Tribhowandas since deceased and the other Mortgagors herein and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of December, 1918, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagors of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Nagdevi Street also called Chipewada Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 197 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the chawl of Memon Jaffer Mahomedj Tullab, on or towards the West by the property of Hemji or Hema Jivraj Dalal, on or towards the North by the said Nagdevi Street or Chipewada Street, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 777 and Street Nos. 71-75 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2029 and were formerly and are now on the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1924.

CAUSE LIST,

(TUESDAY, June 17.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

928-23—Amin and D., Tejmal Bhagchand and Co. v. Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak and others, Edgelow G W and Co., Jamshedji R and D, Dabholkar and C.

190-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Lakhmichand Khetsy v Ganpat Abaji Tate and another.

3489-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd. v Mirjamal Motilal and Co. Shah and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1263-20—N C Dalal and Co, Onker Sha Hira Sha v. Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1264-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tanasha Rajaji v. Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

56-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

3309-22—Dabholkar and J, Hira Govind v. Shivram Hashu and others, Smetham B and L.

2135-22—Crawford B and Co., E Spinner and Co v Zalli Koper and Co, Payne and Co.

S C Cs 1201/1855-21—Dadlas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Harpal v J D Dholandas and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.

2003-21—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Nathuram Shivnarayan and others.

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially v. Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.

4119-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.

4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co, v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1609-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co, v Gulam Hussein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

570-21—Dubash and Co., Maneklal Gulabchand and Co, v. Jivraj Navalmal and Co., Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

5094-23—M B Maniar and Co, N H Moos v. Onkrji Kasturchand and others, Amin and D, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4597-23—Kanga and Co, Premnath Gordhandas v. Mathur Chagan, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

535-24—M B Chothia, Sheth Thakoredas Pahalchand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.

579-24—Nanavaty and Co, Hargovindas Vithaldas v Vora Samsudin Jiwabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

769-24—Amarchand and M, Premchand Kalliancand and others v Dayabhai Punachand.

770-24—Purnanand C and J, Chhiba Curson Patel v Byramji Peston Dantra and others, In Person.

4322-23—Captain and V, Khatri Dada Karim and ors v Sh Chunlal Mohanlal and ors.

4752-23—Jamshedji R and D, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and ors v Noormahomed Alimahomed, Khanderao L and M.

4868-23—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Pragji Gopal Bhatt and ors, S N Nanavaty and Co.

246-24—Khandwalla and C, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Khimchand Maganlal, Mulji Th and Co.

652-24—Amarchand and M, Hargowandas Manchand and anr v Gulabchand Amichand and ors, Unwalla P and P.

702-24—Payne and Co, Abdulhusein Gulam Husein Bandukwalla v Shamji Bhanji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowji and Co.

709-24—Amarchand and M, Sorabji Motabhai Payri v Jiloobai Ruttonji Rustomkhan.

801-24—F J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Fredrick Wright, Crawford B and Co.

681-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hamabai Jehangir Mehta v Nensi Haridas.

336-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Nitising Dwarkadas.

432-24—Mehta L and Co, Deochand Kalianji v. Becharlal Gandulal and others, Ramanlal and H.

471-24—Amin and D, Nomanbhai Abdealli v. Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co. and others.

672-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v D V Dharap.

896-24—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Purshotamji Rele and another v Dattatraya Balkrishna Achrekar.

926-24—Ferreira and V, Govindas Tulsidas v Liladhar Madavji.

3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

791-24—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Deochand v Vishnoo Gopal Ablekar and others, Thakoredas and D.

5215-23—Jamsedji R and D, Aishabai widow v Gulam Husein Mavji Khoja.

4703-22—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Sadak Shustry v Esufally Mirsaji and others.

3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and others v Narsingrao Rane and others, Rustomji and G.

768-24—Subnis G and Co, The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd v Kadam Husein Meherally, Mobile P and G.

708-24—Motichand and D, Kheshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others v Devji Tukaram Bhandari, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

523-24—Shah and Co., Moolchand Hemraj v. Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal v Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natwarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and others, N C Dalal and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

761/22342-09—Mulla and M, Framji Mancherji Madon v. Gokaldas Damoder and others, Jamsetji R and D.

829/23138-09—Little and Co, Abdulabhai Khaku Readymoney and another v. Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mulluck Tujar, Thakoredas and Co.

411/15282-12—Jehangir and S, Mistry Tricum Valji v. Haji Haroon Haji Tyab and others, Payne and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

398/14192-14—Nadirshah and D, Laxman Sakroji and another v Suleman Abba Mahomed and another, Payne and Co.

460016767-15—Bhimji and Co., Bhikhibai widow and another v Harkisondas Rambhagat and another, Mulla and M.

637/4473-17—Vachha and Co, Amichand Vanaji v Fojmal Sada and others, Mulla and M.

781/25291-17—Daphtary F and D, Tribhowandas Mangaldas and another v Lakhmidas Mathuradas, N C Dalal and Co.

12/286-18—Manilal and Co, Byramji Hormasji v Tulsidas Lalubhoy Modi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1189/22374-18—Pochha and Co, Framji Cowasji Mehta v Narayen Sunderji and another, Daphtary F and D.

900/13192-19—Malvi M R and Co, Bherulal Sitaram v Adamalli Alibhai Suratwalla, Amin and D.

930/13574-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Punjaram Jugjiwandas and others v Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker, Mehta D and L.

721/9749-20—Mulla and M, Khimji Ladji and other v Abul Husein Esaji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

792/10537-20—Malvi M R and Co, Haridas Vallabhji and others, Veljl Shivji and others, Shamrao M and H.

1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C, Keshavlal Laluchand v Chunilal Talubhai and another, Shroff and V.

13/237-21—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavram Gordhandas Potdar v Moolraj Dowlatram, Malvi M R and Co.

531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, v Farmahomed Haji Adamji and another, M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.

530/6044-21— Do. Do. Do. Do.

1379/14732-21—In Person, Habib Casum v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.

1396/14983-21—N C Dalal and Co, Velji Mulji and Co v. Rahimbux Khodabux, Dharamsy D and Co.

1455/15648-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhji Bhagwanji v Lakhmichand Maneckchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

1932/20591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.

2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kaboobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.

2390/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd (in liquidation). Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v. Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents), Matubhai J and M. Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co., Craigie B and C, Thakordas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR CONFIRMATION OF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2699-22—Amarchand and M, Vithaldas Lakhmidas and Co v Champsey Ludha, Rustomji and G.

1229-23—Pandia and Co, Bai Radhabai v. Tarachand Ghanshamdas Malvi M R and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4860-23—Payne and Co, Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd, vs. M Nagarseth and Sons, Daphtary F and D.

3316-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trachsler Ltd. vs Tajbhay and Co, Payne and Co.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji S Engineer v Velji Dharamsi and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4266-23—Manchershaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper vs Fatehalli Mulla Alibhay, Pocha and Co.

4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Trigoin and Crotier vs. Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, vs Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M.

4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Curshedji Panthaki vs Kekobad M Omrigar and another, Mobile P and G.

3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D Vora and Co vs. Bhimji Govindji, Purnanand C and J.

3799-23—Manchersaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.

4356-23—Captain and V, Racholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Husein Momlabux and another Judah and Sons.

4224-23—Mehta L and Co, R J Mistry and Co v Sadasiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.

3706-23—Motichand and D, Ramchandra B Joonekar v Valchand Nanchand Shah and anr, Mobile P and G.

4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.

4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.

4829-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.

4331-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C and J.

603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Merkanji K and Co.

4937-22—Khandwalla and Cha, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.

110-22—Craigie B and C Danier Campbell Paton an dors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

4241-23—N C Dalal, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Thakoredas Damodar and ors, Shamrao M and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSE.

2288-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co. v Mafatlal Gagalbhai and anr, Daphtary F and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others v Doongersy Trikumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasanmia Cumrudin and Son v Oodesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No& 53.

FOR JUDGEMENT.

640-21—Dallas and Co, B. Mansing and Co., Jiwanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

684-24—Mulji Th. and Co., Karamchand Jagjiwan v Manilal Umersy and Co, Patell and E.

LONG CAUSES.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mama v. Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

370-21—N C Dalal and Co, Joravarmal Rajmal v Sheshmal Dharamchand and others Malvi M R and Co.

2896-20—Merwanji K and Co, Nasirudin Amirudin and others v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, Motichand and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

1401-22—Jamshedji R and D, Fardoonji P Mehta v Moses Saul, Patell and E.

3958-23—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Fumaji v Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji and others, Sukhtanker and Co.

1292-23—Ferreira and V, Braz A Fernandes v. Marie F C Fernandes and another, M B Chothia, Little and Co.

3913-23—Motichand and D, Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia and another v Bhaichand Vannalidas, Jhaverry and Co.

3688-21—Amarchand and M, N Jetharam and Co v Jesinghbai Chunilal and another, Aming and D.

1610-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga widow v Mahadeo Kejadilal, Kanga and Co.

4066-22—Vachha and Co, Hurnandrai Fulchand v Rampratap Deviduttmal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

2639-22—Motichand and D, Chotalal Kotharl and Co. v Latif Gani, Matubhai J and M.

3327-23—Malvi M R and Co, The Century Flour Mills Ltd. v Pandurai Vinayakrao Joshi, Shroff and L.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

310-23—Crawford B and Co, The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

1244-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.

498-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleom Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balaniya, Divekar and B.

278-24—Manoher and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.

BEGGARY AMONG MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Will any one of your readers enlighten the public as to what became of the question once raised in the Bombay Legislative Council about prohibiting professional beggary among the Muslim community? A sub-committee had been appointed to gauge the public opinion and to suggest ways and means to remedy the evil. But it is quite disappointing to see that after the report of the committee no definite results have come forth. The question of the professional beggary among the Muslim community is tooo important to be shelved and sooner the community realises its importance the better. Islam condemns professional beggary as unlawful and there are numerous instances showing how our beloved prophet admonished such people and how he conjoined them to work honestly for their maintenance. With all this it is quite a misfortune to find thousands of Muslims wandering all over the country begging from door to door for their daily subsistance. Is it not a slur on the Muslim community? Is it too soon in the day for our leaders to take up this question? The disastrous effects of this insidous profession—if it can be called a profession at all—have gone to the very roots of the community's existence. The notorious poverty and general economic emaciation is greatly due to this cursed way of mendicant living.

What are our Council-going leaders doing? This is one of the most important subjects on which they should spend their brains.

The subject being of imperial nature can very well be discussed in the Legislative Assembly and the Muslim representatives in the Assembly may earn the gratitude of the community by introducing a Bill to stamp out or at least check boggary among the Muslims which has assumed a common professional colour.—Yours etc.,

S. N. AHMED.

"FINE RACING—FAVOURITES ROMP HOME"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Recently in a report of a Meerut Gymkhana published in the Calcutta and Upper India newspapers, the racing is described in the above quoted contradictory terms.

All sportsmen will agree with me when I say that with favourites romping home racing cannot be described as "very fine." On the contrary we consider good racing consists when most of the field are hotly contesting the issues. Perhaps the reporter does not know the meaning of the term "romping." A winner may be said to be romping home when he is leading by twenty or thirty lengths and his rider is turning in his saddle and making snookes at the rest of the struggling field behind. If the finishes at Meerut were of this order then the fault lies with the executive and especially with the handicapper.—Yours, etc.,

A RACE GOER.

Meerut.

BOGUS AUCTION SHOPS.

The Director of Information sends us the following:—

Recently there have been many complaints that numbers of people have been swindled by persons running cloth auction shops. The police have managed to close most of the shops and to break up much of the auctioning business, but it is very difficult to take action against the auctioneers and the real remedy lies with the public, who should beware of dealing with such persons.

The following shows the method of working adopted by these swindlers and it is hoped that with this exposure of their practices, people will avoid the shops and thus put an end to such bogus auctions.

Two or three persons rent a shop in some well frequented thoroughfare in the heart of the city. They stock it with a few hundred rupees worth of cheap cloth. In addition they keep a few expensive pieces of cloth and a few carpets. They then engage the services of about 6 or 8 persons as confederates to hang about outside the shop in order to attract passersby, to assist in bidding to run up the price of an article or to gain the confidence of some guileless new comer to Bombay in order to ascertain what amounts of money he possesses.

To begin with, a cheap dhotar or sari is put up for sale. After a short bid, it is knocked down to one of the confederates standing with the crowd. The article might be worth Rs. 3 and it is purposely sold for Re. 1/12/0 or thereabouts. The auctioneer then enters into a discussion with the pseudo-purchaser, tells him that he has secured the article at less than half its value and that he, the auctioneer, is badly hit by the transaction, and he offers to give the lucky bidder annas twelve in order to cancel the bid. The bidder, who is a confederate, after a bit of haggling, falls in with the suggestion and he is duly paid annas twelve in the presence of the crowd. This is repeated a few times but instead of a confederate; a genuine onlooker is marked down. He is probably paid a rupee or so to cancel his bid. As the crowd gets larger and more interested, a more expensive article is put up for sale. It is then knocked down to the genuine bidder who had received a rupee to cancel his first bid. This time he is offered a larger amount to cancel his bid. In the meantime the confederates in the crowd are busy ascertaining what amount of money the dupe has with him. If the amount is fairly large, say Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, the auctioneer gets to know about it when a fairly expensive piece of cloth of a pair of carpets is put up, the price is quickly run up to about Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 and before the unwary bidder realises what has happened, the article is knocked down to him. He is at once asked to take the article he bid for and pay his money. He is not prepared for this and generally hesitates. The confederates then step in and after a deal of haggling he is either induced or morally forced to pay up and take away the article which he subsequently finds is not worth more than Rs. 20 or Rs. 30. If it so happened that the confederates have made a mistake and have over-estimated the amount of money that the dupe has in his possession the latter is asked to show what he has. It may perhaps be only Rs. 40 and the bid is for Rs. 90, the amount of Rs. 40 is taken from him, he is given a receipt for this amount and told to go and fetch the balance of Rs. 50 when the article bid for will be delivered to him.

With a certain amount of auctioners and bluff the auctioneer can run up a set of articles to as high a figure as Rs. 300. The bidder, when caught up in the excitement of the affair does not readily realise what is happening. He probably expects that at the end of the bid the auctioneer will ask him to withdraw the bid and accept about Rs. 30 or Rs. 50 in lieu of the article bid for. He gets taken aback when he finds that he has to ratify his bid.

Bidders who are duped this way no doubt approach the police, but the police cannot take action as no cognisable offence can be made out. The only action the police can take is to prevent crowds from collecting in front of these auction shops and to arrest any of the confederates who may stand on the public roads exhibiting the wares to be auctioned.

CHILD LABOUR IN CHINA.

Since the establishment of the International Labor Organization the movement to better conditions of life and labor for the wage-earner has been accelerated particularly in the field of children and young persons employed in industry. Child labor legislation has been established in practically every civilized country, and a movement is now on foot in China to protect the young in industry.

It will be remembered that it was through the medium of the International Labor Organization that the conditions of the child workers in the carpet manufacturing industry in the Kernan district of Persia were ameliorated. Where formerly the children started working at the looms in their fifth year, they can not now be employed before their fourteenth birthday.

Conditions in China are somewhat identical with those in Persia as regards child labor. Modern machinery has reduced the skill needed for operation so that women and children, who are cheaper than men, may be employed. It is estimated that in the cotton mills in China 40 per cent. of the employees are women, 40 per cent. children and only 20 per cent. men. In the silk industry in Central and South China nearly all the workers are women and girls. The estimate for all branches of industry in China show 20 per cent. boys and girls under 14 years of age.

Although labor legislation has heretofore been non-existent in China, many organizations, including the newly organized labor unions, have attempted to establish standards of working conditions comparable with those adopted at the various International Labor Conferences.

The first attempt at State regulation was recently made when the Board of Agriculture and Commerce published 28 articles governing the conditions of employment. Among the main features may be mentioned the prohibition of child labor under 10 years for boys and 12 years for girls; and the institution of less strenuous working conditions of junior workers, boys 10 to 17 and girls 12 to 18. Furthermore, employers are forbidden to employ junior workers at night, i. e., from 8 o'clock p.m. to 4 o'clock a.m.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The chief feature of the unemployment situation, as shown by the statistics published in the International Labor Review is the sharp increase in unemployment in Austria since October of last year and the improvement in the labor market in Germany. In Austria the numbers in receipt of unemployment benefit have increased by about 50 per cent in the last three months, almost all industries sharing the upward movement. 'In Germany, on the other hand, the worst period of the depression appears to have passed, and the stabilization of prices has been followed not merely by an arrest in the increase of unemployment, but by a slight improvement.

In many countries the increase of unemployment noticed is due to seasonal causes, this being especially the case in the northern European countries. Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and also in the Netherlands.

The figures showing the number of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain at the end of January are affected by the railway strike in progress at that date.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN FRANCE.

The system of the application of the principle of "equal pay for equal work," states Professor Roger Picard in an article in the *International Labor Review*, is liable to favor certain categories of workers but to place others at a disadvantage. If the worker's wagers are proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and if no allowance is made for his responsibilities, the consequence will be that a married man with children will earn the same wages as an unmarried man doing similar work: the one will have an ample income, while the other does not receive sufficient to provide proper support for his wife and children. The inequality which thus arises has become more and more clear in consequence of the steady rise in the cost of living which has taken place in recent years.

In France and in certain other countries a system is now in operation whereby supplementary grants, generally known as family allowances, are given to married workers with children in addition to their ordinary wages. The article in the *International Labor Review*, "Family Allowances in French Industry," gives an account of the system as it has recently rapidly developed in France.

Since 1916 a constantly increasing number of industrial undertakings have paid family allowances to their workers. In order to equalize the expenditures thus involved they have formed compensation funds, to which they pay contributions in proportion to their staff or wages bill; the family allowances are then paid by the compensation funds.

The rate of the allowance differs in different districts. Some funds have a regressive scale under which the workers get less for the second child than for the first and less for the third than for the second. Others have a progressive scale which increases the amount payable per child with the increase in the number of children, and some pay a uniform rate for all children. Some funds pay various bonuses in addition to the ordinary allowances, such as maternity and nursing bonuses, and sometimes even a bonus to a workman's wife who is solely occupied in taking care of the family.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in
M.	16	10 38	29 4	16	3 58	14
		22 29	27 11		16 42	18
Tu.	17	11 28	30 1	17	4 44	13 1
		23 29	28 0		17 34	17 19
W.	18	0 0	0 0	18	5 30	13 0
		12 14	30 5		18 25	17
Th.	19	0 11	27 11	19	6 18	14
		13 0	30 4		19 17	17
F.	20	1 1	27 6	20	7 5	14 1
		13 47	29 11		20 10	17 1
Sat.	21	7 51	25 11	21	46 12	17
		19 38	26 8		19 18	19 8
S.	22	2 45	26 2	22	8 42	17 3
		15 20	28 2		22 6	18 5

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, May 28.

The position shows little change. There is no inducement for buyers to act with conviction. The uncertainty of the cotton outlook is unquestionably the most important of the restraining factors. Next week's condition estimate will probably reveal a poor or, at least, an indifferent start. That, however, will not decide the size of the crop, as some people seem to think.

The cotton markets this week have been busy discounting a low estimate, and buyers of cloth have shown pretty plainly that they are not going to be forced into action in May by what is probably nothing more than a temporary scare. Prices already are very high, and consequently dangerous, and though shippers may admit that goods are wanted they will only operate on very retail lines until they are surer of their ground.

Business in cloth for Indian outlets has been scrappy. Both Calcutta and Madras have inquired for grey shirtings. The best of the offers from the former market have been about 7 per cent. out, and while Madras has come nearer the mark very little business has resulted. Dhooties have been quiet, and there have only been occasional transactions in mull and jacconets. A few orders have been placed in sateens and printing cloth but only a few.

For China there has been some business in bleaching cloths, but very little in greys. Though not as prominent as they were, fancies are still in request for various markets. Delivery for brocades has been pushed so far ahead that that is a much more serious stumbling-block to further purchases than price. Egypt and the Levant have done something, but as a rule bids have been too low. South American demand has been quiet; in fact, all outlets have so far done their utmost to resist the advancing tendencies of the market.

A feature has been the reappearance of a considerable demand for poplins for the United States, and some business has resulted. In some quarters home trade reports are rather brighter, and moderate purchases of twills, sateens, and shirtings are reported.

American yarns have been very quiet. Both in ring and cop yarns stocks are accumulating. Most spinners who have asked for the full advance in the raw material have sold nothing. A curious feature is that there has been buying—obviously speculative—for November-December delivery. Fine Egyptian counts continue strong, with a fair business.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, May, 28.

There has been a distinct lull in the market so far as inquiry goes. This has been particularly the case in yarns, and little business has been done in 8lb. cops at 3s. Some buyers assert that the price is too high and will not purchase because they feel that it should be lower. It is doubtful how long it will be possible to maintain the price, which was raised not so long ago, by the somewhat artificial method of reducing the working hours.

The inquiry for sackings and tarpaulins is still very fair, and the home trade is good, while business is being done with Canada and America. Cement bags have been in request, but the inquiry for hessians generally shows a tendency to fall, paralleled by a fall in price. There are, however, so many orders on the books that this is not causing great concern. Among these orders floorcloth looms largely, and there is talk of an even greater output of this commodity in the near future.

Little business has been done in raw material, and the reason for this is to be found in the fact that the prospects of the new crop are getting better and better almost daily. A fair amount of sampling is being done, but few offers have been closed with. Daisee 2 and Tossa 2 are down slightly, while new firsts and lightnings are cheaper.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, May-June, £31; red SCC, £27; Daisee 2, £28, 10s.; Tossa 2, £30 10s.; mixed cuttings, £15; new first actuals, August-September, £29; grades, £27, 10s.; new lightnings, grades, £26. 10s. Jute yarns: 8lb. cops, 4.50 (3s.); spools, 4.63 (3s. 1d.); sacking chains, 4.75; 8lb. hessian chains, 5. Chaste hessians: 10 por. 9½ oz. 40in., 4.17 (4 2-12d.), and 4.25 (4¼d.); 9oz. 40in., 3.79 (3 38-48d.) and 3.88 (3 7/8d.); 8oz. 40in., 3.50 (3½d.); floorcloth, 76in. 9½oz., 8d.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, May 28

After a period of dullness and easier prices markets opened the week with an improved tone. Raw linseed oil is in better demand around £36 15s. for spot and £36 10s. May-August delivery. Cotton oils are far from active. Crude Egyptian offers freely at £38 15s. and soap makers' grade of refined at £39 per ton naked ex Hull mill. Soya oil is inclined easier, and rape oil is unchanged. Palm kernel oil is in fair request for both home and export, current value of crude being £40. Castor oil has been reduced to £65 (barrels free) for first pressure.

There is no great desire on the part of crushers to trade in oilseeds, and in consequence little actual business has been done. Linseed is again lower, Plate offering at £17 12s. 6d. afloat and for shipment to May-June, and Calcutta at £19 15s. afloat, Egyptian cotton seed has eased off 7s. 6d. on the week, shippers asking £12 17s. 6d. for black, May loading, without attracting buyers. Sakellaridis, however, has been done at £11 15s. Bombay remains steady and unchanged. A large parcel of Soya beans afloat has changed hands at £11 17s. 6d.

Demand for linseed and other oilcakes has fallen off considerably.

An increase in the United States tariff rate on sodium nitrite from 3c. to 4½c. a pound has been proclaimed by President Coolidge, acting under the flexible provision of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

LOCAL EXCHANGE	QUOTATIONS. Bombay, June 16. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 5/32
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	136
Singapore	167
Market Steady.	

Rates are unchanged an account of Holiday.

	London, June 14.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 13/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Absence of Support—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.	
Interest day to day loans	I 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 14.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	2—15/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 ..	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes ..	24

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 14.
Stockholm	16.25
Christiania	31.98
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.46
Belgium	93.87
Athens	242.50
Prague	147.25
	London, June 14.
Exchange on London in Paris	
„ Germany	
„ Italy	99.25
	New York, June 14,
Demand Bills	431.76

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, June 14.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 89 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/16
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	66 1/4
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 3/8
	London, June 14.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	£ 103 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

GOLD.

Bombay, June 16.

Ready—25—9—6

Vaida Opening Hghest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-9-0 25—9—6		25—9—6
Asad 25-10-0 25—11—0		25—11—0

Teji Mandi:—
Jeth Gine Rani 16-2-6
Asad 0—4—3 Gine King 16-2-6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 16.

Ready:—82—12—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-11-0	82-12-0		82—12—0
Asad	83-2-0	83-3-0		83—3—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—4—0
Asad 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

COAL.

CARDIFF, May 27.

Lifeless conditions prevail in all sections of the steam coal market. Inquiries all round are on a fair scale, but actual business moves slowly. Apart from many pit stoppages occasioned by slack trade, several important Monmouthshire mines are idle through disputes, yet despite curtailed production supplies are excessibe and recovery thus retarded. France and the near Continental consumers are buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion. Italian business is slow, while with South America and elsewhere fresh business proceeds within restricted limits. The docks are poorly supplied with ready tonnage, chartering is slow, and many loading berths are idle.

Best Admiralty large finds just sufficient business to prevent a further fall in prices, but between 27s. 6d.-28s. a modest trade is passing. Seconds are relatively better at 27s.-27s. 6d. Dry coals are almost inactive, with prices depressed and abundant supplies cheaply offering to quick shippers. Best large rules easy at 26s. 6d.-27s., with ordinaries down to 25s. Small coals are unstable at 18s. 6d. bests, 17s. 6d. good bunkers, and down to 14s. 6d. others. There is a shade better demand for coke, principally confined to special brands around 55s-57s. 6d. Ordinaries are stagnant and weak at 38s.-39s. The fuel trade has made no headway, and at 28s. ordinary qualities are freely available, with bests slowly moving around 30s.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ Exports to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ July	28.87—.15
„ „ „ October ..	25.85—.28
„ „ „ Dec.	25 08—.30
„ „ „ Jan.	24.88—.27
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.90—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.00
Futures „ „ July	28.63
„ „ „ Oct.	25.11—.19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 7/16
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	21/6
July Sellers	20/1 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/5 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	20/51/2
Tone—Very Steady and with more inquiry	
Cubban Sugar June Sellers	18/

SHARES.

London, June 14.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 3/4

RUBBER.

London, June 14.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug.	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	10 1/2
Tone:—Quiet, but easier	

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
June/July Paid ..	£ 19 11/16
Tone.—Firm, Dearer, Quiet.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
July Ang. Value	38 5/8
„ Month (yesterdays July/Aug Done)	38/6
„ Sept. Dec. Paid ..	37/6
Linseed afloat Tons.	75.000

WHEATS.

London, June, 14,

ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2lbs J/J Sellers	45/6
BARLETTO RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. June/July Sellers	44/9
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers. ..	48/9
Tone—Firm and dearer but Quiet,	
Choice White Karachi J/J Paid for	47/4 1/2
„ „ Soft Red Karachi J/J Valuo	46 41/2
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom	2,690,000qrs

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 16. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 7 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 14 9	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 9 0	12 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Cajar 75-25 ..	90 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	75 0 0	..
Mowrasced	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/S	7 3 3	
Linseed, May		
Linseed Sept.	12 14 6	
Groundnuts J/J ..	75 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 8 6	
Cotton Seeds J/J/ ..	5 10 6	

SEEDS.

Linseed La plata Argentine closed fully steady at £18 for June/July sellers. Demand is quieter.

Cottonseed Bombay, £10 1/8 sellers for June/July.

Castorseed Bombay closed firm and scarce at £25½. sellers for June/July sellers.

METALS.

	London, June 14.
English best Selected Copper ..	65—
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 3/8
Copper Braziers	82—
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 223

BRASS

Bombay, June 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65 0 0
Do	1 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 3/4 ..	63 0 0
Do	2 ..	63 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 16.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/ ..	69 0 0
Copper	1 1/4 ..	69 0 0
Copper American ..	1 1/2 ..	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4 ..	68 8 0
Copper	2/ ..	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint	.. ..	29 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars ..	.. .. ..	41 8 0
Pat Klai ..	.. .. ..	62 0 0
Lead, Country ..	.. .. ..	18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
„	1	60 0 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1 1/2		60 8 0
„	1 3/4 to 2	61 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4	..	70 0 0
do do	1 to 1 1/4 ..	69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 16.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 9
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2	0 14 12
Triksmdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan ..	..No. 40—1	1 11 9
Japan	..No. 42—2	1 14 6
Japan	..No. 20	1 3 3
Japan	..No. 32	1 8 9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Khan:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 9
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth + Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 6 3
Pelawan	1 5 6
Chula	1 5 6
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per peee	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Pearl	6 14 0
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 14 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 14 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 6 0
Hindustan	12 6 0

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

Owing to holiday, business was rather restricted, although highest price of the year reached on Friday. Market since then had sagging tendency and there was lull in Continental buying and absence of any demand either from India or China, except covering thin bare sales. Offerings from New York were sufficient to meet the market requirements. News that the bill to purchase balance of silver to complete the provisions of the Pittman Act has been held in abeyance until next Congress assembles, has no doubt been the cause of some recent selling from various quarters. This partly accounts for the set-back in price. However, it is confidently expected that the Continental purchases will shortly be resumed, and decline in price is likely to be only temporary.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

LONDON, June 12.

Middle Quotations:—
Belgium. 94.37
Athens 247.50
Cuban Sugar:—
Cuban Sugar 18 June sellers.

LONDON, June 12.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £19 3/4 afloat, and or May/June shipment at £19-13-9 and for June/July shipment at £195/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July shipment to Hull at £18. In Castor Oil Firsts at 64 shillings for cwt. In Wheat Cargo Argentine at 48/1½ afloat. In Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 47/-. for July/August shipment, and for June/July shipment to Hull at 47/-. In wheat Parcel Soft Read Karachi at 46/4½ loading.

LONDON, June 13.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May/June shipment at £194.

Jorehaut Tea Company has declared a dividend of 30 per cent. making total distribution for the year of 45 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.572 in.
Temperature of air	83.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.1 „
Dew point	75.4 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	76.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	88.8 „
Minimum	80.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, S, SSW, S, SSE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	360
Fall of Rain inches	0.00
Total fall during the month .. „	1.07
Do. Do. year .. „	1.07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 16th „	0.31

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The depression at Arakan yesterday has moved northwards and intensified and caused heavy rain on the Arakan coast. It is possibly a storm of small diameter with centre off Cox's Bazar.

Monsoon remains fairly active on the West coast of the Peninsula. Temperature is about ten degrees above normal in the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma Konkan, Malabar, Local Central India, West Berar, East Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan and Mysore. A few falls occurred also in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy three inches, Moulmein and Diamond Island four, Akyab six, Kyaukpya five, Rangoon, Bassein and Lashio one, Shillong, Cox Bazar and Noakhali two, Jalpeiguri one Udaipur and Surat a half, Jagdalpur one, Ratnagiri and Mangalore three, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Gulbarga and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Southeast Bengal and Upper Burma.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	116.6	88.5	0	—0.24
Rawalpindi	110.4	74.7	0	—0.69
Lahore	113.8	80.2	0	—0.29
Hissar	115.4	85.2	0	—0.54
Ambala	115.1	81.0	0	—0.71
Delhi	111.0	89.9	0	—0.66
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra ..	114.7	90.8	0	—0.44
Mainpuri	117.0	89.3	0	—0.32
Jhansi	115.9	91.8	0	—0.78
Cawnpore	114.6	89.1	0	—1.03
Allahabad	114.0	91.9	0 11	—0.73
SIND				
Jacobabad	117.1	86.8	0	—0.04
Karachi	91.7	83.0	0	—0.13
RAJPUTNA				
Ajmer	107.4	88.2	0	—0.66
Jaipur	112.2	88.0	0 25	—0.46
Kotah	110.0	86.6	0 56	—0.53
Mount Abu	84.0	70.6	0 89	+0.06
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	102.6	70 4	0 07	—0.41
Dwarka	92.1	84.8	0	—0.55
Veraval	86.0	82.3	0 05	+1.92
Rajkot	96.0	76.3	3 94	+2.82
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	74.9	0 82	+0.98
GUJARAT				
Surat	90.3	80.4	0 64	—1.26
Ahmedabad	102.4	77 9	0 12	—1.20
Deesa	105.0	81.0	0 56	+0.17
CENTRAL India West				
Nesmuch	105.1	76.6	0 02	—1.00
Indore	99.1	74.2	1 02	—1.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	101.8	84.9	0 44	—1.08
Saugor	105.2	69.6	0 28	—0.79
Hoshangabad	102.2	80.8	1 67	—0.35
Khandwa	103.8	77.3	0 17	—0.98
Akola	100.4	80.1	1 34	—1.08
Amraoti	100.8	78.0	1 81	—1.16
Nagpur	99.8	83.3	0 97	—2.85
Chanda	103 7	88 0	0 46	—2.76
Raipur	100 4	87.1	0 60	—2.37
KONKAN				
Bombay	88.8	79.6	1 34	—0.63
Ratnagiri	83.3	77.0	15 58	—0.36
Mormugao	84.4	76.5	13.89	—2.87
Karwar	..	..	..	..
DECCAN				
Malegaon	99.2	74.2	2 49	—0.14
Ahmednagar	89.8	72.1	3 83	+0.59
Poona	93.0	74.1	1 41	—1.15
Sholapur	89.8	72.3	0 74	—2.24
Bijapur	91.4	71.5	0 18	—2.31
Belgaum	77.1	68.8	1 67	—2.52
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	91.4	75.0	0 78	—2.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.0	78.1	0 33	—2.04
Hyderabad	92.5	75.2	2 55	—0.02
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	86.1	73.4	24 93	+3.26
Calicut	81.0	73.9	29 22	+7.69
Cochin	79.5	73.5	35 28	+1934
Colombo	86.0	78.2	4 88	—0.72
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	101.5	85.4	0 34	—2 12
Bellary	92.5	76.3	1 22	+0.04
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Madras	102.0	85.0	0 80	—0.31
Bangalore	81.6	66.8	3 41	+1.34
Coimbatore	80.9	71.1	4 81	+3.87
Trichinopoly	97.7	76.6	0 03	—0 76
Negapatam	93.7	79.0	0 38	—0 23

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and night temperature at Delhi only. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 117 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was on the average about 11 deg. above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 117 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mount Abu, moderately clouded over Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana and almost normal in Sind. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 117 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.27 inches of rain, Surat 0.39 inches and Bhavnagar-Para 0.25inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Central India West and Cutch and the minimum lower in the latter area and at Bhavnagar-Para. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.26 inches of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the area of rainfall and generally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was higher than usual except at Saugor where the minimum was below normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 105 deg. at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.27 inches of rain. Ratnagiri 3.43 inches and Marmagao 0.69 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 88deg.8 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79deg.0 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.36 inches of rain and Belgaum 0.11 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Malegaon, Poona and Nizamabad; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan, Central India West, Gujarat and Berar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are mangalore 2.58 inches, Calicut 1.36 inches, Cochin 1.61, Trivandrum 1.53 inches and Coimbatore 0.25 inches.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has again been fairly active in the Peninsula and Burma and has extended feebly into Gujarat and Orissa. A slight depression exists off the Arakan coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair, Mergui, Moulmein one and a half inches; Tavoy four; Bassein one; Akyab one and a half; Dhubri three; Sathira two; Jalpaiguri four; Sambalpur one and a half.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

GOLD.

May, 28.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 21st inst. amounted to £136,355,860, as compared with £126,354,060 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small proportion of the fair supply of gold available this week has been taken for India.

Gold valued at dol. 3,460,000 has arrived in New York from London.

We append figures relating to Indian trade (on private account) for April 1924:—

(in lacs of rupees)

Merchandise Exports, 3069 Imports, 2027 Net Exports, 1042.
Gold Imports, 392 Net Imports, 392.
Silver Exports, 5 Imports, 257 Net Imports, 252.

Total Net Exports 488.

The absorption by India of the precious metals at the present time is still remarkable The return above detailed indicates that the bullion proportion of the imports into India during the last month was more than 20 per cent. of the total. So far as external trade is concerned, these imports may be regarded as currency between India and her debtors, but within India itself they become commodities simply and do not go to swell the volume of currency; according to the following extract from the 'Times of India', the question of financing crops etc. is assuming importance:—

"...A consideration of the Bank's (Imperial Bank of India) statement and the monetary situation shows that the country requires permanent additions to its currency to meet the growing trade and financial requirements, and that temporary inflations do not serve the purpose. The large additions to the country's Rupee Loans in recent years moreover mean a heavy call for finance particularly during the busy season, and impose a heavy strain on the Bank's resources. The high Bank rates are telling heavily on the country's industries, particularly during the present period of depression, and interest charges are considered unbearably high. Trade and industries both demand relief from this situation which growing worse year by year, and it is considered that the country cannot get this relief so long as the official exchange ratio stands at 2 shillings gold, and fresh money cannot flow into the country, and become a permanent addition to its currency. An early return to the ratio of 1s./4d. gold is becoming more and more imperative, and although unsettled financial conditions in Europe may, in the opinion of some authorities, render advisable the postponing of such a step, yet India's internal development must receive a severe check so long as the present policy prevails."

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1924 amounted to 54,865 ounces as compared with 53,407 ounces for March 1924 and 53,200 ounces for April 1923.

SILVER.

The tendency of the market has been easier, owing chiefly to the position in China, where exports are still languishing, and a certain amount of speculative exchange business takes place, in connection with which sales of silver have been made in this market. Purchases have been made occasionally on Continental account and also on behalf of India. As a set-off against the former, a further large consignment of Continental silver has been received in London. The undertone is unchanged, for the fresh bare sales on account of China that have taken place represent so much more to be covered at a later date, when, quite possibly, competition may be keener than it is at the moment. Business with America has been fitful.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees).

Notes in circulation May 7. 18061 May 15. 18023 May 22. 17814.
Silver coin and bullion in India May 7. 7676 May 15. 7639 May 22. 7629.
Silver coin and bullion out of India. ... ...
Gold coin and bullion in India. May 7. 2232 May 15. 2232 May 22. 2232.
Gold coin and bullion out of India. ... ...
Securities (Indian Government). May 7. 5753 May 15. 5753 May 22. 5753.
Securities (British Government). May 7. 1400 May 15. 1399 May 22. 1400.
Bills of Exchange, May 7. 1000; May 15, 1000; May 22. 800.

The silver coinage during the week ending 22nd inst. amounted to 1 lac of rupee.

The stock in Shanghai on the 24th inst. consisted of about 37,600,000 ounces in sycee, 42,500,000 dollars, and 4,530 silver bars, as compared with about 36,800,000 ounces in sycee, 45,500,000 dollars, and 3,750 silver bars on the 17th inst.

Quotations:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.—
May 22nd. 34 9/16d. cash; 34½d. 2 mos.
May 23rd. 34½d. cash; 34 7/16d. 2 mos.
May 24th. 34 7/16d. cash; 34 3/8d. 2 mos.
May 25th. 34 5/16d. cash; 34 3/16d. 2 mos.
May 27th

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 17 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m
June 18 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 19 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 20 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset. 7h. 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset. 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GHANDY.—Aimai, wife of Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy, funeral at 3 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday at her residence at 11 Warden Road, Cumballa Hill.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles on Saturday the 14th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at midnight on Thursday the 19th inst.

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Secretary, Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League, reports that during the quarter ending 30th April 1924. 1116 patients attended the League's Homoeopathis Charitable Dispensary at Byculla in all, of whom 452 were males, 254, females and the rest 410 children.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Pathe's great Serial "Haunted Valley" featuring Ruth Roland had a tremendous success at the Globe Cinema, standing room only being available in each show on the opening night. That Pathe Serial are popular there is no doubt whatever. In "Haunted Valley," Miss Rolland certainly excels herself and fully justifies her name of "out-door-girl" She rides on horses travelling at the speed of an express train, jumps over great chasms, and fights in real cowboy fashion. The picture is well worth seeing as it provides just that diversion which after a day's hard-work one so sorely needs.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, public lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum, as follows:—

In June on the 15th by Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, M. L. C., on "Bombay Children Ball"; on the 22nd by Mr. R. S. Hate on "Robert Louis Stevenson"; on the 29th by Mr. D. G. Kale on "Human Service is God's Service"; in July on the 6th by Mr. S. K. Naiqui on "Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar"; on the 13th by Mr. S. G. Vage, B.A., Editor, "Servant of India", on "Indians in East Africa"; on the 20th by Mr. K. L. Ogle, Editor, "Lokmanya", on "Kalidas and Politics"; on the 27th Mr. N. R. Phatak, B.A., Editor, "Induprakash", on "Labour Problem"; in August on the 10th by Mr. J. R. Ajagonkar on "God and Man"; on the 24th Mr. V. P. Nagpurkar, Editor, "Rastrasevak", on "Indian Women and Home Industries"; on the 29th "Mother's Day Celebration" at 8 a.m.; in September on the 14th by Mr. M. J. Goregaonkar, Editor, "Kshatradoot", on "French Republic"; on the 20th by Mr. V. A. Bhonsale, B.A., on "The Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald—The Labour Prime Minister"; on the 28th Mr. K. L. Ogle on "Kalidas and Lyrics". In October on the 18th by Mr. K. S. Trilokekar on "A Point about Shivaji's Life"; on the 19th by Mr. R. U. Parulekar, M.A., Teacher's Diploma (Lond.), on "Parents, Teachers and Children"; in November on the 8th by Mr. V. Sutar on "A Necessity of an Industrial Education"; and on the 15th by Mr. S. T. Bhaindarkar on "A Lesson from Tukaram's

STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

About sixty operatives of the Roving Department of the Imperial Mill, situate at Mahaluxmi, who had struck work on Friday have resumed work unconditionally.

WASHED BY A WAVE.

On Sunday morning Joharsing Narbhan (30) and his brother Kalusing, both employed at the Back Bay Reclamation at Colaba, were working on the railway line when the tide was on. All of a sudden a big wave came and Joharsing was washed into the sea. At about 4 p.m. when the tide was low his body was found floating and was taken out.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN PRESIDENCY.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADVICE TO POONA SCOUTS.

His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson delivered a speech at the entertainment organised by the 2nd. Poona (Parsi) Boy Scout Troop on the 14th inst. His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—

I consider it a great honour, as it is a great pleasure, to be the Chief Scout of the Scouts of the Bombay presidency. This movement is one which appeals to me very strongly and one of which I have had some considerable experience in England. In India perhaps it is of greater importance than anywhere else, for the Scout movement knows no clime, no class and no colour. It is a great international brotherhood of youth and as such demands, and ought to receive, the support of all who desire, as all should do, to see the youth brought up with the ambition and desire to learn for himself and prove himself worthy of the country which has given him birth.

There is one Scout law for all to whatever nation they may belong and it cannot be too clearly understood that scouting is not a charitable organisation, is not a show where surface results are gained through payment in merit badges, medals, etc., but is a movement which appeals to the youth through nature study and woodcraft, which deals with the individual, and which raises intellectual as well as purely physical and purely moral qualities.

The growth of this movement is indeed remarkable. In 1921 the number of local Associations was only 4, in1923 it was 34: in 1921 there were 8 trained men, in 1923 there were 421: in1921 there were 475 scouts, in 1923 there were 4,500 scouts; and to-day the number of Scouts in the Presidency is over 5,100.

Concluding His Excellency paid a warm tribute to the 2nd. Poona Troop and expressed his satisfaction that the Scouts of the Presidency are to be represented at the Imperial Jamboree and at Copenhagen by 15 Parsi Scouts.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the All India Congress Committee will be held in the Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati, B. B. and C. I. Ry. on Friday, 27th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. and on the following days if necessary. The following is the Agenda:—

1. Minutes of the last meeting of the All India Congress Committee
2. Proceedings of the Working Committee will be laid before the All India Congress Committee.
3. Scheme for having a Permanent Office and Staff for the All India Congress Committee.
4. Scheme for the organisation of separate Congress Departments and for the formation of a National Service of paid workers.
5. Appeal of the Bassein Taluk Congress Committee against Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya's decision dated 26th December, 1923, confirmed by the Working Committee the same day.
6. Report of Syt. Andrews and Syt. Benarsidas Chaturvedi on the question of stopping emigration from India for labour purposes.
7. Consideration of the general situation in the country.
8. Consideration of resolutions recommended by the Working Committee.

Notice of the following resolutions has been received from members:—

I. From Syt. Mahavir Tiagi (Bijnor, U.P.) Pandit Nardeva Shastri (Dehra Dun, U.P.) and Syt. Vishwambhar Dayal (Muzaffarnagar Delhi), dated 24th March, 1924:—

As the recent utterances of Maulana Mohamad Ali at Aligarh, Lucknow and so many other places regarding Mahatma Gandhi and his occasional remarks about Hindus and their Sangathan have created an unpleasant atmosphere within and without the Congress circle in India, and as it is strongly apprehended that his further continuance in office after such fanatic commitments would be detrimental to the cause of the Hindu-Muslim unity, this meeting of the All India Congress Committee begs to request its President either to forthwith clear his position in definite and clear terms or to resign his office so that the Congress work may smoothly be carried on, tensions be removed and the apprehensions be cleared.

2. From Syt. Jia Ram Saxena (Bareilly U. P.), dated 15th April, 1924:—

(i) That Maulana Mohamad Ali Sahib President of the All India Congress Committee commands the whole-hearted confidence of this house, and the motions of which notice has been given to censure him do not at all represent the true sentiments of the country.

(ii) That in order to inform the whole civilised world this Committee representing all shades of opinion in this country, declares that India is solidly in favour of the total prohibition of opium traffic and if it were in her power, the cultivation of poppy would have been discouraged and stopped long ago.

3. From Syt. Lakshmi Narayan Agathouri (Banda, U.P.), dated February, 1924:—

Resolved that every such member of a Congress Committee as does not know Devanagri characters and Hindustani language will so endeavour that he may be able to make up this deficiency in at least three months' time from the date he is elected member of that Committee.

4. From Syt. Ramdas Gour (Benares, U.P.), dated 8th May, 1924:—

I.—(*a*) Resolved that every member of the All India Congress Committee, when he is neither travelling nor confined to bed, do card and spin one hour every day.

(*b*) That the All India Congress Committee expects every member belonging to an executive body in the Congress constitution who believes in *Charkha* and *Khaddar*, to card and spin as a religious duty, for at least one hour every day when he is neither travelling nor confined to bed, and

(*c*) That every Congress volunteer is expected to wear *Khaddar* made of yarn spun by himself.

II.—(*a*) That all motions intended to be discussed at the annual sitting of the Indian National Congress, should be sent to reach the General Secretaries at least a month before the Session of the Congress begins;

(*b*) that the Secretaries are given the authority to digest and reframe similar resolutions, if necessary, with a view to reducing the number and repetitions, so far as possible, and to send them to the members of the All India Congress Committee for further suggestions, alterations, or amendments, to reach them at least two weeks before the Congress Session. In the printed draft resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee, only such suggestions, alterations or amendments may be incorporated, or mentioned in the half-margin as may have been received by the Secretaries at least *five* days before the Congress Session.

(*c*) that such resolutions as have not found place in the printed draft, will not be entertained by the Subjects Committee unless they are signed by at least 20 members of the All India Congress Committee.

III.—(*a*) That a copy of each of the addresses of the President-elect and the Chairman of the Reception Committee shall be if printed, given to every delegate along with his delegate ticket, and shall be taken as read in the meeting of the Indian National Congress;

(*b*) that if the original language of the addresses is not Hindustani, a Hindustani version shall be invariably printed and distributed along with the original. So far as possible a translation in the language of his province will also be supplied to each delegate.

5. From Dr. Biswa Nath Mukerjee (Gorakhpur, U.P.), dated May, 1924:—

(i) Resolved that in view of the rising importance of the depressed classes in India and in view of the growing consciousness in them, this Committee is of opinion that the earliest opportunity should be availed of to start a practical scheme of work amongst them and entrust all responsibilities of this to a body of workers known as the "Board of Depressed Class Helpers."

(*ii*) Resolved tha in view of the fact that a sort of mistrust is likely to be or has already been created at certain places owing to the appointment or election of men professing to be a member of the Congress but having tendered an apology to the Government during their last incarceration or having deposited a bond of security for good behaviour with it, this Committee urges the importance of having clear cut and distinct rules embodied in the constitution of the Indian National Congress debarring their appointment or election so that no misapprehensions or mistrust might take place in the future, because it greatly obstructs the smooth-working of the Congress business.

(*iii*) Resolved that this house wants that all the records and papers in connection with the enquiry and findings of the Gaya Labour Committee and the Working Committee's revision thereof be placed before it for its information and perusal.

6. From Syt. A. M. Khwaja, (Aligarh, U.P.), dated 3rd June, 1924:—

That a recurring grant of Rs. 1,500 a month be made to the National Muslim University, Aligarh.

(The Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee have kindly undertaken to provide board and lodging for all members of the All India Congress Committee. Members desiring to avail themselves of this offer should communicate with the Secretary, Gujrat P. C. C., Sansar Sudhara Hall, Ahmedabad Members will find it more convenient to alight at Ahmedabad Station. There are no conveyances or other facilities at Sabarmati.)

A Yerpedu message of June 16, says:—The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Yerpedu, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, that the line which was blocked as a result of the accident on June 14, has been cleared and through running was resumed from to-day.—A.P.

ALBANIA.

GRAVE EVENTS.

The Tirana correspondent of "Near East" wrote under date May 19, as follows:

The commission appointed by the Constituent Assembly to study and report upon the reform of the Constitution failed to deliver their report before the Easter vacation. This, owing to the incidence of the Mohammedan festivals of Ramadan and Bairam in May this year, means a prolonged holiday of about seven weeks before work could be resumed. The Prime Minister, Shefqet Bey, had the satisfaction, however, before the recess of completing his Ministry. M. Gurakuqi, the Catholic Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party, was persuaded to accept—not, however, without considerable reservations—the post of Minister of Finance, and the Ministry of Public Works was undertaken by Dr. Fahri, a Mohammedan Irredentist from Kossovo.

Since then grave events have occurred, which at one time threatened to lead to very serious disturbances. At the end of April public opinion was shocked by the murder of Avli Rustem at Valona, the young Deputy famous for having killed Essad Pasha in Paris and for having been acquitted by a Parisian jury.

THE MURDER OF AVLI RUSTEM.

Rustem had been organising a new Party of Action in Albania, to be known as the Union of Young Albanians, and modelled on a similar basis to that of the Fascisti. It was one of the members of this Union, a young student, who in March last attempted the life of the then Prime Minister, Ahmet Zogu. The murder of Rustem, whose party, though deprecating violence, had taken up an uncompromising attitude against Zogu must unquestionaby be regarded as an act of vendetta, which, in circumstances, takes on a political aspect. And, what makes matters worse, the assassin, though known to be a Tirana man, has succeeded in evading arrest.

Zogu, though fallen from office, remains in many respects the power behind the throne. The present Prime Minister is his prospective father-in-law. The Government has accordingly been widely accused of complicity in the murder. An extraordinarily imposing funeral was given to Rustem at Valona. Nearly forty Deputies of the Opposition attended it in person, and representatives assisted from over 200 communes. Magnificent wreaths were heaped upon his bier and upon his tomb. Moreover, the Opposition Deputies announced their intention of refusing to return for the reopening of Parliament at Tirana, where, it was declared, their personal safety was compromised. Parliament consequently has not yet reassembled.

Zogu retaliated by a speech in which he rebutted with considerable success the charges made against him. His speech was nevertheless of a very provocative nature. He declared that Rustem had had what amounted to a Christian funeral, since it was not the custom for Mohammedans to place wreaths upon the tombs of the dead. The effect of his appeal was practically a call to the Mohammedans of Central Albania to be on guard against Christian encroachments, and constitutes an attempt for the first time since the days of Essad Pasha to foment religious strife in the country.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

M. Gurakuqi has accordingly threatened to resign, but so far has not yet abandoned his recent appointment. The prestige of the Government, never very high, has in any case been gravely shaken. The intriguers, characteristic of the Balkans, having their seats in neighbouring States, have had inevitably a recrudescence; and it is this that may lead to an improvement of the situation. Patriotism is the one force capable of making Albanian politicians forget their personal ambitions in moments of national crisis. The more cool-headed members of the Opposition are consequently now reconsidering their intransigent attitude, and it is hoped that the Assembly will be able to be reopened shortly at Tirana. It is further hoped that the present Government will give way to one of a less partisan character under the aegis of Elias Bey Vrioni.

CORONER'S COURT

POLICE CONSTABLE DONE TO DEATH.

On Saturday night a police constable named Mahadeo Babaji of the Dadar Police Station was brutally done to death at Kala Chowki. It appears Mahadeo was off duty and was walking in plain clothes, when it is alleged he was assaulted by Chandrya Krishna, Raghu Vishram, and Luxmon Govind with sticks and stones. Some of his friends and a police sepoy went to his rescue but he was found dead and was removed to the morgue.

At the Coroner's inquest Chandrya Krishna, Raghu Vishram and Luxmon Govind, the suspects were present.

Ramchandra Babaji, a barber said on hearing that the deceased was assaulted he went to the spot and found him dead.

Dr. William Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a postmortem examination on the body said there was a contused lacerated wound, one and a half inches long penetrating to the frontal bone which had been fractured above the "root" of the nose. The left side of the read and the "temporal" bone were crushed. Internally nothing abnormal was detected and there was no odour of alcohol. The cause of death was fracture of the skull. The injuries could have been caused by a heavy blunt weapon.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

UNEMPLOYMENT TO SUICIDE.

Mohmed Khan Karim Khan, a Pathan, recently came from Basra and put up in a chawl at Omercarry. On Saturday he was found bleeding in his room with his throat slashed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he made a statement that he was formerly in the army and his foot was amputated. He had come to Bombay in search of some work but so far he had not succeeded in getting any. In a fit of disappointment he had cut his own throat.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A Bhiwani correspondent wires under date June 16th:—Bhiwani's first weekly "Sandesh" edited by Pandit Nekiram made its first appearance to-day.

POONA NOTES.

OPENING OF A BANK BUILDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 15.

The celebration of the Coronation Anniversary Day of the Great Shivaji Maharaj has begun from to-day. Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the well-known research scholar delivered a lecture on 'Shivaji and Murder' of Chandra Rao More of Javli' under the presidency of Prof. S. M. Paranjpye. Miss Shantabai Onkar delivers a 'Kirtan' on the life of Shivaji to-night. Lectures are arranged for to-morrow from Messrs. D. V. Apte and N. D. Savarkar.

Poona celebrates the Shivaji Birth Day anniversary every year on "Vaishakha Shuddha Second Day'.' But Mr. J. S. Karandikar of the 'Kesari' contributes a thoughtful article, based on facts in that paper, stating that the birthday falls on the second day of the second fortnight of 'Phalgoon.' The research scholars accept the date and the 'Shivaji Utsao' henceforth will be celebrated accordingly..

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The opening ceremony of the new premises of the Bank on the Luxmi Road took place this evening under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Madan Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in the Presidency.

After reception of well-known guests including the Hon. Messrs. Jadhav and Dekhavi by the Board of Directors and welcome songs from boys, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., chairman of the Board, detailed the history of the Bank. In the course of his speech he said:—

MR. BHOPATKAR'S SPEECH.

I am glad to bring to your notice the progress which the Bank has made since it was started in 1917. The first issue of the share capital of Rs. 1,00,000 has nearly been subscribed and paid up. With a view to cope with the heavy rush of the deposits coming in, an additional capital of Rs. 2,00,000 has been authorised to be floated and will be issued very shortly. It is hoped that the public will heartily respond to our call. The figure of deposits has been increasing very rapidly during the last few years, for which the introduction of the current and savings bank accounts and the sale of hundies are mainly responsible. The middle-class men, including even the agriculturists, are increasingly becoming accustomed to use cheques, hundies etc. and are being convinced that money kept in this Bank is readily available to them by the paper exchange system. We have every reason to hope that as time goes on, our progress will be more rapid in this direction. A number of Joint Stock Companies and public bodies from Poona and other places in the Presidency have appointed the Bank as their Bankers.

With a view to promote thrift in the Agriculturist class and to help it in securing good marketting, we have arranged to grant loans to the Societies in the form of articles, wherever possible. Arrangements are being made to sanction loans in deserving cases after very careful preliminary enquiries for redemption of old debts, for land developments etc. The business of dealing in Government Securities and granting overdrafts to individuals is being carried on quite satisfactorily.

The Board has chalked out the following programme for being carried out during the course of the year 1924-25: (1) To teach the Societies how to prepare the Normal Credit Statements and to arrange for their regular submission by the Societies to the Bank two a year. (2) To finance adequately the Casual Societies from which requisitions for help are pouring in. (3) To arrange closer supervision over the Societies affiliated to the Bank by arranging them in small groups and placing them under special supervision. (4) To help in the promotion of "The Poona Merchants Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd." which it is hoped, will be started in Poona very shortly. (5) To concentrate energies on the development of the Societies in Khed Taluka and to open a Branch of the Bank at Khed if circumstances permit.

To meet the aforesaid requirements the necessity of securing additional experts and specially trained staff is being felt very keenly. With a view to increase the safety and prestige of the Bank, the necessity for a building of the Bank's owner-ship began to be keenly felt about the beginning of the year 1923. In March 1923 the Board of Directors purchased a site worth approximately Rs. 20,000 and in June 1923 the general body in its meeting not only ratified this action of the Board, but also readily accorded permission to the construction of suitable buildings. In pursuance of the general body's instructions the present buildings have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 34,000. The foundation stone of the building was laid on 23rd September 1923 by the most influential leader of the City, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari" and the President of the Poona City Municipality. The work of erecting the buildings had been entrusted to the D. C. C. H. Society Ltd. Poona by the General Body of the Bank. And I feel great pleasure in stating that the said Housing Society, through its engineer Mr. S. T. Kelkar, C.E., has executed the work to the entire satisfaction of the Board. I cannot conclude this portion of my speech without gratefully mentioning the names of Prof. S. R. Bhagvat and Mr. R. S. Gokhale for the very valuable advice and assistance they rendered to the Board from time to time in the matter of the construction of the Buildings.

I have tried to give you, though roughly, an idea of the Bank's working, its present financial position, its needs and its proposed activities in the field of Cooperative Movement The Registrar has observed them at close quarters and in an exceptionally sympathetic spirit. I hope and trust that the Department, of which he is the head at present, will continue to extend the same measure of sympathy to the Bank. And what can be more befitting the occasion than to request the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to perform the opening ceremony of the buildings of our Co-operative Bank?

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Madan, after the Chairman's speech, expressed his pleasure in opening the premises of the Bank, which, he said, was a visible embodiment of the progress made by it. This year the Bank had fared better, and congratulations were due to the Board and the manager, Mr. Apte, for creating that much confidence in the public. The President could not imagine a better place for deposits, but it was necessary for the Bank to increase its share capital, if more deposits were to be received. He would like to impress upon all to do their utmost to increase the share capital. Commercial Banks had their own work, but the co-operative Bank helped the agriculturists. These Banks have been familiarising the paper exchange system, which was fast becoming popular, thanks for which were due to his predecessor, Mr. Otto Rothfield This Bank had surplus in hand. The caution taken in advancing loans could be justified. He was pleased with the appointment of Co-operative Economic Inquiry Committee and the good supervision work the Bank was doing. Entry in new building, he hoped, would be followed by prosperity and more usefulness to agriculturists in the District.

The building was declared to have been opened and a vote of thanks from Mr. G. N. Sane brought the proceedings to a close.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

INCREASED FACILITIES TO STUDENTS

The Registrar, National Muslim University, Aligarh wires:—

The new academic year of Jamia Mellia Islamia namely the National Muslim University, Aligarh will begin on the first of July next. It will no doubt interest friends and wellwishers of the Jamia to learn that having by this time justified its existence it has now enlisted the ever increasing sympathy and active support of a large number of public workers in all provinces. Its students who are at present spending their summer vacations at home or touring about in their districts to popularise the Jamia are sending very encouraging reports of its growing popularity. After a year's strenuous work the Jamia Mellia held its annual examination in March last and declared successful five candidates in B. A., and ten in Preliminary and nine in the Matric from schools affiliated to Jamia. The new session promises to open with a still greater activity and larger numbers of students from various provinces. The Physics Department has been strengthened by three appointments of Mr. Selvam Madrasi, a gentleman with a distinguished career at the Cambridge University. The technical side of the Jamia has been further equipped with a weaving machine worked by an engine already fitted up for the electroplating department. One machine has been added to the printing press where printing, bookbinding, lockmaking and weaving classes will be carried on as usual. An electrical and mechanical engineer has been engaged who is busy fitting up a workshop.

A certain number of poor and deserving students are granted scholarships by the Jamia. Students of technical classes are given full or half scholarships. Students desirous of joining the Jamia should send for its latest prospectus without delay and admission forms from Principal's office, Jamia Millia Islamia, Aligarh.

DR. SUKHIA'S NEW ROLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. Sukhia has now induced himself to believe that he is a full-fledged lawyer capable of expounding all the intricacies of the law, like the Advocate-General—as he was called by a member. In the June agenda of the Corporation he has given notice of a long proposition which roundly censures the President for his ruling. The motion is so long that it occupies one whole side of the printed agenda, and much as one tries to make it out, one has been defeated in his attempts to understand it. The gist of the whole rigmarole is that the President's action was "wrongful" in omitting from the agenda a notice of motion of Dr. Sukhia, and he says it is against common law. But Dr. Sukhia evidently forgets that common sense is more necessary in judging of these things than common law, and the over-worked Corporation cannot stand his one page long motion. It would be better for Dr. Sukhia, in his own interest, to moderate his tone and manners and be an example to the younger and news members. There is such a thing as the dignity of the Corporation. While there is no doubt the censure motion will receive short shrift at the hands of the Corporation, in the interest of the public a check must be put to these puerilities. While these things are entertaining to a Corporation whose nerves are jaded with over-work, they certainly are disgusting to all decent-minded people.

TROPICAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

Medical students and general practitioners in India are faced with two great difficulties, the expensiveness of medical text books and the fact that tropical medicine makes such continuous strides that such works rapidly pass out of date. Yet the practice of medicine depends upon accurate and applied knowledge: to treat symptoms is not to practise medicine, but continues the very different practice of medication, a practice which is not devoid of risk to the patient. The diagnosis of the majority of tropical diseases can only be verified by laboratory examination, and appropriate treatment depends upon establishing a correct diagnosis.

Under these circumstances the editors of the 'Indian Medical Gazette' have decided to take advantage of the very wide circulation of the journal for spending the knowledge of recent research among practitioners who cannot attend Tropical Schools of Medicine, but are vitally interested in the subject.

It is proposed to publish at intervals a series of papers by leading authorities in the country, dealing with the methods of accurate diagnosis and the most modern lines of treatment of the commonest diseases of the Tropics. The articles will be illustrated in some cases with colour plates. It is also hoped that such articles will afford a basis for the further publication of a series of small clinical handbooks on the common diseases of India each issued at a very cheap price so as to be available to the Indian medical student and general practitioner, and containing the most recent and authoritative teaching on the subject concerned. The first of this series of articles will appear in the July 1924 issue of the 'Indian Medical Gazette': "On the Lysenteries of India", by Major H. W. Acton, I.M.S., Professor of Pathology, and Bacteriology, and Major R. Knowles, I.M.S., Professor of Protozoology, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, and will be illustrated by two colour plates on the microscopic diagnosis of amoebic and of bacillary dysentery respectively. The same issue will also include a paper by Dr. Ernest Neve, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), on the Kangri burn cancer of Kashmir, a disease whose study has interesting and important bearings on the whole cancer problem. Other articles in preparation include the diagnosis and treatment of diabetes, cholera and skin disease. The Editors of the 'Indian Medical Gazette' will be pleased to send further particulars to those interested who communicate with them. Postal address, P. O. Box 54, Calcutta.

DARING DACOITY AT MULUND.

A CONTRACTOR BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

THE GANG CHASED BY POLICE

A daring dacoity which baffled railway employees, workmen of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. Municipal contractors and the townsmen of Mulund occurred in the early hours of Sunday morning resulting in the capture of three suspects who are all said to be Bhayyas. It appears soon after midnight on Saturday a gang of about thirty badmashes raided the small town of Mulund lying on the outskirts of Thana, about a mile from Thana station and three miles from Ghatkoper. Although there are some European employees of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. who possess fire arms, besides a considerable strength of Thana police force who could be requisitioned in a few minutes the dacoits seemed to be unconcerned for the contingency and surrounded the bungalow of one Mr. Bhawanishanker, a building contractor. They started their operations with firing some blank shots so as to scare away those who were likely to give any assistance. Half the number of the dacoits then entered the bungalow with fire arms, sticks and knives while others guarded the place against the rescuers. Mr. Bhawanishanker who himself possessed a gun fired a shot and thus challenged the knights of the evil but they remained undaunted and before he reloaded his gun he was overpowered and brutally assaulted. He received a number of wounds besides losing three teeth in the scuffle. The dacoits then ransacked his house and Mrs. Bhawwanishanker out of fright handed them over her jewellery and keys of the safe. By this time rescuers came to Mr. Bhawanishanker and his family's assistance whom the dacoits kept at bay by the shots of their fire arms. They were however reinforced by a few European employees of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. who are not very far away from the scene of the incident and the dacoits had to beat a hasty retreat. The station master of Mulund phoned to Ghatkoper and Thana for help and a party of armed police came and they chased the gang by motors. Their effort was not however fruitless for at Ghatkoper they succeeded in arresting three Bhayas who had blood stains on their clothes. The police have been making further enquiries and Mr. Bhawanishanker is lying seriously ill in his house. The dacoits have taken away jewellery worth Rs. 1,500.

NEWS FROM THANA.

ACTIVITY OF DACOITS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, June 16.

On Saturday night about 30 badmashes armed with lathis, etc. raided the house of a Hindu named Shivaprasad at Mulund in Thana district and belaboured him mercilessly. They ransacked his house but were disappointed, as they could not find valuable jewellery or cash as they expected before. This made them more desperate and brutally assaulted Shivprasad who was the only occupant of the house. The Thana Police have arrested three men on Sunday morning who are alleged to have taken part in this dacoity and enquiry is in progress. Shivprasad has lost three teeth besides getting several wounds some inches deep on the body.

DACOITY AT BHANDUP.

On Sunday night about half a dozen persons raided the lonely town of Bhandup but before the police arrive they were made to run away by a few towns men who mustered courage and challenged the dacoits with sticks and lathis.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Sunday afternoon an unfortunate accident occurred to a Hindu at Ghatkoper who seemed to be in a hurry to catch a local train going to Bombay. While in an excited mood he was trying to cross the railway line, a local train from Kurla suddenly flashed by him and he was knocked down and run over. Death was instantaneous.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Although a few showers of rain fell recently, the weather in the city was sultry and as exhausting as before. On Monday however at 5 p.m. a new beginning in the break of monsoon was made by a sharp shower which continued well nigh two to three hours. A few drizzles now and then entirely changed the weather and gave an appearance of a real monsoon. The night passed with cool blows of wind anticipating a genuine break of the monsoon with continuous showers of a few days.

BANGALORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE CAMP, June 16.

Information available regarding the Bangalore Races to be held on 28th June and 3rd, 5th and 7th July indicate that this year's entrees are a great improvement on those of the previous years, and that, this season Bangalore has attracted winners from Bombay, Poona, Madras, Calcutta and Ooty. Trainers from Calcutta and other distant places have all entered their strings along with several horses trained privately among which may be mentioned those belonging to the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja of Mysore. Great pains are being taken over perfecting the race course and a good racing season is anticipated.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1924.

ASIATIC UNITY.

It is no good for any nation, in these days, to seek to live in its own country like a maggot in a fruit. Each nation has a duty to the world, and a time is coming (if it has not come already) when the performance of that duty will be enforced on every nation. Always in history the peoples who have led that selfish life have suffered for it in the end, falling an easy prey to the adventurous, or being forced unwillingly, at the command of foreigners, to open gates which they kept closed religiously. They have suffered for it by the law of natural consequences, which is a law of God; a time is coming when they will be made to suffer for it by the law of man. The change should mark a great advance in the consciousness of human brotherhood and of the interdependence, of the whole human race, but if it is to connote such an advance, and not merely an agreement among slave-drivers, it must come from Asia, not alone from Europe. The only organised internationalism known till now in Asia is Islam; that organisation has for centuries been feared by Europe and constantly attacked; while other Asiatic nations, living like the maggot in the fruit, remained indifferent. Even when European influence became paramount in their countries under their very eyes, they were not greatly disconcerted; looking on the Europeans simply as another maggot in the fruit and willing to let it feed with them and even take the lion's share rather than disturb themselves. No man, no nation has a right to-day to live thus isolated in its own illusions; and all reasonable men are now aware that India is a part of Asia, and that the case of India is no isolated instance; it is the case of all the Asiatic countries. Even Japan, whose sovereign independence seems so enviable, is insulted like the rest of Asia in the treatment of her nationals in America. It is not as Indians that the emigrants from India are despised but as Asiatics, and there is hardly an Asiatic country to-day which has not the same grievances and the same interests with India.

Some Muslims may think chiefly of the interests of Islamic countries, while some Hindus may fear that India's participation in a Pan-Asiatic movement would be used to foster a revival of Islamic Power. That misgiving seems to us to rest entirely on the supposition that the Muslims will alone be active in the work for Asiatic Unity. If the Hindus were to be active as the Muslims in that work, there would then be not the slightest fear of Muslim domination, It is but natural that the Muslims, who regard themselves as members of a great world-brotherhood, and who have seen the power and the honour of their brotherhood so bitterly attacked in recent years, seek the restoration of Islam especially. Their aim is not aggression against any nation, Asiatic or European, it is simply the recovery of sufficient power for their security. And it would be no bad thing for India that a section of her people should have an understanding with the peoples of a part of Asia, if the remaining sections of her people would but come to a similar understanding with the peoples of the remaining part. Let the Muslims take the Muslim countries of Asia, by all means, and let the Hindus take the rest of Asia, Siam, Tibet, Manchuria, Japan and China—for their field of work We would go further: we would say: let Indian Christians, and all those European Christians who love Asia and see with dread the danger in the future of a great world war upon the lines of colour, a war against the truth of all religions, do what they can to teach the Christian nations to respect the rights of Asia, and lead them to the way of truth and peace. We are not writing of a subject new to Indian nationalists, a subject far remote from their conceptions. The Congress has adopted the ideal of Asiatic Unity, making it incumbent upon every Nationalist to strive to realise it. We find that some Hindus are alarmed at the anxiety of Indian Muslims to befriend their Muslim brethren outside India. Can they not be induced to take a wider view? The brethren of a man, whatever his religion, do not exist in India only. All Asiatics and all Africans are brothers in misfortune to-day; they are opposed to a power so evidently superior that there can be no question of expelling it by force. But by other arguments they can and will expel it, if, instead of keeping aloof from one another as they did too often in Asia's day of power and prosperity, they hold together closely, take counsel together, and act on their decisions as one man.

We are not preaching hostility to Europe or to any section of mankind. We are merely pointing out the need of organisation against the militant expression of a theory so manifestly false that no real thinker would maintain it for a moment, the theory which finds extreme expression in the Ku-Klux clan in America, in the attitude of the White settlers in Africa: the theory that vast numbers of our human brothers have no human rights. The Europeans are a part of humanity just as much as are the Hottentots, therefore they too are brothers from the Asiatic point of view; but they are not oppressed at present, they are the oppressors. We seek to do away with the oppression which now makes for enmity. When confronted with America, we are all Orientals. But no man would feel hostility to those who differ from him in appearance and ideas if the oppression, the injustice, were removed. We regard the movement for Asiatic union, claiming due respect for Asiatic peoples, as the first step towards the removal of the present manifest injustice, and we believe it to be absolutely necessary for the welfare of mankind.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN INDIA.

The entire department of statistics in India needs a thorough spring-cleaning and overhauling, judging from the latest issue of Agricultural Statistics for 1921-22 (Vol. I). There are innumerable directions in which the most cursory reading would suggest the most obvious reforms. The Report is not merely excessively meagre, thus pointing to a corresponding slenderness in information; but, what is far more annoying, its brief prefatory note seems to have been penned with the purpose of making confusion worse confounded. It beats the wit of man to understand why, for example, the period for which statistics have been compiled is not reduced to a uniform standard; or why the food-grains are made to include in one case oilseeds, which are excluded from other cases. Again, as the compiler himself admits, this collective volume of All-India statistics is based on provincial reports each of which seems to take an unholy delight in being *sui juris* as regards its methods of collecting statistics. And to those familiar with the agricultural statistics issued from the International Agricultural Institute of Rome, the Indian volume cannot but seem lacking in information of value for purposes of international comparison. We seek in vain in this report, for example, for information of comparative yield per acre of such common world crops as cotton or wheat or sugar. We search in vain for information upon the most vexed question of agrarian politics in India, such as the amount and incidence of agricultural indebtedness, the extent and number of agricultural holdings in the several provinces. Altogether the impression becomes irresistible that the authors of this compilation have little notion of the real utility in public education of publications like these. They seem content to tread the beaten path, having neither intelligence nor initiative enough to strike out their own independent lines of new investigation, or even to invest the existing lines with any special attractiveness of their own.

The faults of omission in the volume under review are innumerable. But, to counter-balance, there is no dearth of the faults of commission. It may be a trifling error, but still it is one the existence of which cannot but render the entire report utterly valueless, to note that the figures of Land Revenue in the very first table seem to be obviously wrong for three out of twenty years. Land Revenue could not possibly have been 98.33 crores of rupees in 1902-3, 91.71 crores in 1910-11, and 54-19 crores in 1915-16 when for all the other years it ranges between 30 and 35 crores with a steadily rising tendency. The careful student will be able to discover very possibly many more such "misprints"; but he would have to be very careful in recognising them to be "misprints". We cannot excuse the Department of Statistics on the standing excuse of the mistake of the printer's devil, though we know as well as anyone in this country how hard it is to get accurate printing in India, especially in such productions. Table VI. again, dealing with the incidence of Land Revenue assessment on the area and population of each province, though not obviously faulty, is excessively confusing in the varying choice of years, in the maze of tenures and the like, owing to the absence of any adequate explanatory remarks. Confining our remarks to such information as is actually given, the first thing worth noting is that only a third of the area of the country is actually under cultivation. Allowing for the area under forests (12.9 per cent.) and land otherwise not available for cultivation (23.1 per cent.), there is a balance of 151 million acres of land (22.8 per cent. of the total area) still awaiting the husbandman's plough. By a recent calculation made by Prof. K. T. Shah in his forthcoming work on the Wealth of India, it has been found that the total food requirements of the Indian people, on an average allowance of 2 lbs. of cereals per day, aggregate 80 millions tons of food-grains per annum, against the total cereal production of 75 million tons per annum. Allowing for seed, wastage and exports, there is left in India not more than 50 million tons. This means that if the human needs of Indian people consist only of cereal food—and they needed nothing else besides for clothing and shelter and taxes—India produces just enough to feed two only out of every three of its population on anything like a decent standard! The fact is worth noticing especially if the above noted balance of land available for cultivation is of any real utility at all.

We shall not particularise the other information about the extent of land watered by artificial irrigation works, or the area distributed between food and non-food crops, though the latter has a special significance of its own in the national economic organisation of India. Food-crops occupy 84 per cent., and the non-food crops take up 16 per cent. with, on the whole, a growing tendency. The information, however, to which we would like to invite special attention of the reader, in view of the forthcoming inquiry into the relative tax burdens of the several provinces, is that of the incidence of the Land Revenue. The subjoined summary is especially instructive:—

Province	Total Land Revenue.	Revenue per head.
Bengal	2,93,56,000	0 11 0
Madras	6,80,57,000	1 10 0
Bombay	3,45,64,000	2 5 0
Sind	92,14,000	2 13 0
United Provinces	6,99,58,000	1 9 0
Bihar and Orissa	1,56,60,000	0 7 0
Punjab	1,90,48,000	2 6 0
Burma	5,37,14,000	4 1 0
Central Prov.	1,23,68,000	1 2 0
Berar	88,41,000	2 14 0
N. W. Frontier Prov.	26,86,000	1 2 0
Assam	95,81,000	1 5 0
Ajmere	3,47,000	0 11 0
Delhi	3,81,000	0 13 0
Coorg	3,80,000	2 3 0
Manipur	16,000	3 3 0
Total	36,42,34,000	1 8 0

This, however, does not give any estimate of the relative wealth—landed or otherwise—of the province taxed; and consequently gives absolutely no idea of the relation between this burden and the ability of the people to bear it. The table is the more defective inasmuch as it gives only the revenue from land and leaves out, most probably, the income derived by the State from the compulsory irrigation dues. With such defective intelligence placed before the public by the Government,—who have a monopoly of information,—how can there be any hope of a reasonable and intelligent public criticism in all matters of vital importance?

Notes of the Day.

Judge-Advocate-General.

Proposed dignity to be conferred on Mr. Justice McCardie, the judge who awarded to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, late Governor of the Punjab, damages and costs in the libel action which he brought against Sir Sankaran Nair, and gratuitously constituted himself the advocate of General Dyer: *Judge-Advocate-General.*

"The Tripolitan War."

The Italian raid on Tripoli in 1911 sent a thrill of horror through the whole Islamic world. It may indeed be regarded as the first of the great shocks of disillusionment which revealed the Western Powers to Muslim peoples as their enemies no less than Czarist Russia. So many terrible events upon a larger scale have happened since that it is by an effort of memory that one recalls the feelings of those days, the amazement with which we heard the news of Italy's unheard-of action, the expectation that Great Britain at least, if not all the other signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, would manifest her disapproval in a positive and active manner, the disappointment and disgust when nothing happened and the suspicion grew to certainty that the whole thing was "a put-up job" of some kind. The international aspect of the question was so phenomenal as to obscure for most of us its human aspect, and exclamations on the breach of international law and its probable consequences were more commonly heard than expressions of sympathy with the heroic Arab population and the handful of Turks who led them, fighting bravely in defence of their own country. The charge of lack of sympathy does not, however, extend to any Muslim; and among the Muslims Indian Muslims showed their sympathy for the people of Tripoli in a practical and very helpful manner which was much appreciated. An account of "The Tripolitan War" from the pen of Mr. Griffin, who was at the time a doctor in the service of the British Red Crescent Society, is shortly to be published. Capt. Dixon Johnson, who was the Commandant of the medical mission sent by the Society to Tripoli, was an ordinary soldier, not a specialist, of any kind. He won the friendship of the Turks, and Arabs; so no less did Mr. Griffin, whose indomitable optimism under adverse circumstances, and untiring work for the relief of suffering as we have heard, recalled the irrepressible Mark Tapley. Mr. Griffin has since won the D. S. O. in the great war, and was for months a prisoner in Germany. The account of his German experiences which he brought home to his friends showed that his cheery optimism has not dwindled with the years. His book will be a plain, and doubtless humorous, account of heroic work done for a heroic people thanks to the charitable efforts of the Indian Mussulmans, for whom, and for all Arabs, Turks and Muslims generally Mr. Griffin ever since has had a warm regard. He has eaten of their salt, and he remembers it. We recommend his book to all who remember the Tripoli expedition, and wish for interesting information with regard to it.

C. P. Swarajists.

The statement which Mr. Govind Das, M.L.A., President of the Hindustaneo C. P. Swaraj Party, has issued ought to go a long way to reassure the public that whatever their differences with Mahatma Gandhi on matters of detail the bulk of the Swarajists of the Central Provinces, like their confreres elsewhere, far from subscribing to the irresponsible view expressed by Dr. Moonje that the duty immediately before the Swarajists is to break the Mahatma's hold on the Congress, consider that the latter's guidance is indispensable to the Congress and that the goal of the nation can only be achieved by the united efforts of both the wings of the Congress. Since Dr. Moonje issued his hysterical manifesto, we have not found one responsible quarter of the Swarajist world endorsing his fratricidal suggestion. On the other hand, there have been attempts in more than one authoritative Swarajist quarter to minimise the consequences of the Nagpur leader's outburst and to reassure the public that the faith of the Swarajists as a body in the moral and spiritual leadership of Mahatma Gandhi is as unshaken as ever. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Govind Das have voiced the feelings of the Swarajists with greater approximation to truth than the explosive doctor of Nagpur.

A Welcome Step.

When soon after the arrival of Lord Goschen in Madras, the Madras Government notified to the Local Boards and Municipalities in the province the undesirability of presenting addresses of welcome to every Minister who happened to pass through their districts, it appeared that the new Governor was really responsible for this move in the right direction. Lord Willingdon, who loved pomp and pageantry himself, was incapable of taking such a step, while the Ministers, of course, to whom addresses are as the breath of their nostrils, could not be expected to be so self-denying as to recommend the stoppage of these addresses. Lord Goschen, however, has given some further proofs of his democratic bent of mind, which go to confirm the impression that it was he who was responsible for the notification. His Excellency has announced that he does not want a special train for himself every time he travels by railway and that he will be satisfied with merely a saloon. When the Bengal and Assam Legislative Councils recently sought to curtail the grants for the Governor's special train and the saloons of the superintendents of police, there were vehement protests from the official benches and a hue and cry in the Anglo-Indian press. But if the Governor of Madras feels no loss of dignity when he travels in a saloon instead of a special train, why should the Governor of Bengal or Assam suffer in dignity by travelling likewise in a saloon? And if a Governor is content to travel in a saloon, will a superintendent of police suffer loss of dignity if he travels in an ordinary first class compartment? The fact is that the official heirarchy in this country, from the highest to the lowest, have put their prestige above everything else, including the plight of the taxpayers. Almost every one imagines himself to be and conducts himself as a "Nabob." Lord Goschen is new to this land and his democratic instincts do not relish the pomp and pageantry which he finds surrounding not only the Governor but even a Government subordinate of the third or fourth rank. Let us hope his lordship does not finally succumb to the degenerating influences round him, like so many others who had gone before him, but retains his democratic sympathies to the end of his regime in Madras.

Malaria.

Speaking at the Research Defence Society, Sir Ronald Ross said that India had done nothing at all for the eradication of the malaria mosquito, and that it was about time that people woke up to its danger. Sir Ronald, who has served in India and knows something about the Government, would have been right if he had substituted the word "Government" for the word "people." People are aware of the dangers they are hemmed in from all sides, but they are powerless to do anything for themselves. For one thing they are too poor, and for another they have no political power in their hands. It is no wonder then that nearly two millions of people die of malaria in the country. Of all provinces in India, Bengal has the largest death-rate from malaria owing of the number of rivers and the railway embankments. The Press in Bengal and even officials admit, that the healthiest towns in the province have now become hot-beds of malaria on account of the railway trenches dug on either side of the railway line. It is not the railways which are to blame, but the Government who have done very little to mitigate the havoc caused by the disease.

"Simplified Spelling."

It will doubtless interest "Orthography" and others interested in the above movement to know the text of the proposed petition to the Prime Minister which runs as follows:—

To the

Right Honourable The Prime Minister.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Sheweth as follows:

Whereas strong reasons have been advanced by competent authorities, including eminent philologists and educationists, in support of the contention that the irregularities and inconsistencies of English spelling involve a deplorable waste of time and mental energy in education, without any compensating gain; and that the adoption of a consistent spelling, by removing a serious hindrance to the spread of English within the British Empire and as an international language, would be productive of great intellectual and commercial advantage;

Your petitioners therefore earnestly pray that you will be pleased to advise His Majesty to appoint a Commission, which should include scholars, teachers, men of letters, and men of business, to consider the whole question, to report whether reform be desirable and practicable, and, if so, to indicate what ought to be its nature and how it may best be introduced.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

The opinions which are sometimes expressed on the historical aspect of this important question, by those who venture to pose as "critics", disclose such an abysmal ignorance of the history of British diplomacy in the Deccan that one is horrified to find them rushing where even erudite historians would be afraid to tread. We, hope, however, that a certain eminent Berari lawyer of Nagpur, who was once within an ace of becoming the Government Advocate, and has recently commenced to court the Muse of history will not ultimately turn out to be the latest acquisition to that elusive fraternity of Dick Minims.

The Nizam Wronged.

Any one who examines the Treaties of 1766, 1768, 1800, and 1853, and the circumstances attending them without a prepossessed mind, can not fail to be impressed with the enormity of the wrong done to the Nizam in the matter of the cession of Berar to the British Government. According to the Treaty of 1766, the East India Company "in return for the gracious favours received from His Highness the Nizam consisting of Sunnads for the five Circars, expressing the free gift thereof on them and their heirs, for ever and ever, do hereby promise and engage to have a body of their troops ready to *settle the affairs of His Highness's Government in every thing that is right and proper, whenever* required." In other words in return for the cession of the five fertile districts of Northern Circars, the East India Company promised and engaged to have a body of their troops ready to help the Nizam whenever required by him. The same promise was re-affirmed in the Treat of 1768, Article 6, according to which the East India Company and the Nawab of Carnatic jointly and severally pledged to render military help to the Nizam whenever he stood in need of. It is difficult to conceive of more explicit terms in which the respective rights and obligations of the contracting parties could have been recited. Full thirty years later, the military help promised by the above treaties was substantially increased in the shape of the Subsidiary Force, of 6000 sepoys, in the permanent *service* of the Nizam.

A Landmark.

From contemporary records it is evident that the Subsidiary Force was constituted and placed in the service of the Nizam with a view to rendering immediate military aid to the Nizam in case of emergency. This Treaty of 1798, which was concluded by Captain Kirkpatrick, on behalf of that astute diplomat, the Earl of Mornington and to which the Subsidiary Force owed its origin, is an important land-mark in the history of the diplomatic relations of the Nizam with the British. Its necessary corollary, the disbandment of the French troops in Hyderabad, generally called Raymond's corps, after the name of the famous French General, put an end to the French influence at the court of the Nizam and left the British free to pursue their designs. The fifth Article of the Treaty reads "the said Subsidiary Force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of His Highness his heirs and successors, from race to race and *overawing and chastising all rebels or exciter of*

(Continued on page).

FRANCE & GERMANY.

NEW PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

CONCILIATORY POLICY TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—Press comment on the new Cabinet is favourable, especially with regard to the choice of M. Nollet as War Minister on which opinion is expressed that it shows that M. Herriot is carefully considering the question of France's security. It is stated that the Left has resolved to seek a basis of understanding with the democratic elements in the Reich without any concession which might injure the rights of France. M. Herriot in an interview to the "Matin" said that he would adopt a conciliatory policy towards Germany and make every effort to help the young democracy, but show pitiless severity with regard to German reactionary Nationalism.—Reuter.

SIR MUHAMMED SHAFI'S TERM EXTENDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 15.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to extend the term of office of the Hon. Dr. Mian Sir Muhammed Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General until the end of the year 1924.

FRENCH DERBY.

AGA KHAN'S POTAUFEU WINS.

LONDON, June 15.

Chantilly.—The Aga Khan's Potaufeu won the French Derby by three lengths. There were seventeen starters.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, June 15.

Copenhagen.—In the Davis Cup match in Doubles, Ulrich and Fegner (Denmark) beat Demorpurgo and Columbo (Italy) by 3 matches to 1.—Reuter.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM.

LONDON, June 16.

New York.—The American Olympic Team sail by liner "America" to-day. They number 253, comprising 105 track and field athletes, 11 gymnasts, 24 boxers, 17 wrestlers, 7 cyclists, 17 fencers 10 oarsmen, 36 men and 24 women swimmers. The team is extraordinarily strong in sprinters, runners and swimmers.—Reuter.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, June 15.

A message from Port Sudan says that the wireless station reports that the British steamer "Lancashire" from Rangoon to London is, 150 miles north of Port Sudan with coal in the starboard bunker, on fire. The fire is under control.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD SHOPKEEPERS INDIGNANT.

ENHANCEMENT OF SHOP-RENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

A large number of shopkeepers at the Allahabad Municipal Market, who have protested against the proposed increment in shop-rents, attended the meeting of the Municipal Board held last night to consider their grievances.

On the motion of Mr. Tandon the Board resolved on an enhancement of 20 to 30 per cent.

On the conclusion of the meeting the shopkeepers made a demonstration shouting that they would not accept the enhancement. One of the shopkeepers addressing the crowd said that the Congressmen who had entered the Councils and Municipalities, were enemies of the public.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 16th.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. L. H. Queripel, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia and Miss England lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, the 15th instant.

The death took place at Allahabad at the age of 65 of Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E., of Jaunpur.—A. P.

The "Leader" says, it is believed probable that when Mr. Chatterji returns from Europe, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra will proceed to England on some special duty in the India Office.—A. P.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water

26521

ONLY PROPAGANDA

MISREPRESENTING THE SOVIET.

TROTSKY DENIES REPORT OF SEIZING CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, June 15.

Moscow.—M. Trotsky in a speech declared that the reports of his alleged speech at Podolsk favouring Russian invasion of Bessarabia as a step towards the seizure of Constantinople and the Straits were absolutely untrue. On the contrary he declared that the conquest of the Straits was radically opposed to the policy of the Soviet who had helped Turkey to regain possession of Constantinople and to proclaim autonomy for Nationalists.—Reuter.

AGENCY FITURI OPERATIONS,

MADRAS GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

In connection with the Agency Fituri operations a press communiqué issued by the Government of Madras on 16th June, says that from 28th May upto 6th June all information as to the movements of Gantam Dora and other members of the gang and captures of rebels ceased. On the 7th a working patrol from Krishnadevipet, while searching possible hiding places in the country near their camp at Benkadara, came to something like a ravine near the village of Yedumudi. Dividing itself into three sections the patrol party began the search.

One of these sections discovered a party of seven or eight rebels but by the time the patrol party had ascertained that these were rebels, the rebels began to run away. Fire was opened and the other two sections joined in the pursuit. Four or five of the rebels escaped but one is believed to be wounded. Two rebels, of whom one was Gantam Dora, were killed and one was captured. According to the Jamadar's account, Gantam Dora engaged three portions of the party, putting up a stout fight firing at the Police and at the same time trying to escape. With him were found 87 rounds of Police ammunition and a Police musket. From the other rebel a country gun was recovered. A subsequent search of the locality in the direction in which other rebels had managed to escape brought to light another Police musket and ten rounds of ammunition and a loaded country gun. Two of the rebels who escaped were captured on the 8th and 9th outside their own villages far away from the scene of the fight. Gokiri Yerrcao and Boukala Kodikadu the two men for whom special rewards were offered were with Gantam Dora.

Some of the captured rebels have told the Chief Intelligence Officer that the reason of Razu's visit to Kondapalle from the 2nd to 4th May was to negotiate with a number of inhabitants of that village who were either old Fituridars and dacoits or descendants of such of them to join his gang. They had apparently made previous overtures but wanted to be allowed to loot and rob the countryside which Razu would not agree to. At Kondapalle, however, he agreed to accept them as recruits on their own conditions, if they would make a surprise attack by themselves on the Razu Vammangi Station when the garrison was depleted by men being out on patrol duty and thus obtain arms for themselves and his men.

A number of persons whose communication with Razu were mentioned in the last Communique have been prosecuted and convicted. The statement of rebels coupled with other information are leading to the prosecution of a number of village Munsiffs in the Gangaras Madgole area for failing to give information of the presence of Yandu Pandal's party at their villages and for supplying rations to them during April and May.

ALLEGED MURDER OF NAIK NARBIRSING.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 16.

A lengthy communique, issued by the Commissioner of Sind over the alleged murder of Naik Narbirsing of the Special Police Force of Nagarparkar, after narrating the circumstances leading to Narbirsing's death, states that the whole body of evidence points conclusively to suicide during a temporary fit of insanity and there is no evidence to support the story of murder. The communique states that in such circumstances after giving careful consideration to the question whether a special inquiry should at this stage be instituted the Commissioner has come to the conclusion that no advantage would be secured by such action.

The communique concludes by stating that it, however, the promoters of the theory of murder and forcible conversion can adduce any evidence, they are at liberty to lay it before the District Magistrate of Thar and Parkar who will record and examine it and place it before the Commissioner for consideration.

A Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee has proceeded to take evidence on the spot which is 84 miles away from Jhudo railway station.

ANGLO-MEXICAN RELATIONS

MEXICO DEMANDS EXPULSION OF BRITISH AGENT.

LATTER CHARGED WITH DISCOURTESY.

LONDON, June 15.

A delicate Anglo-Mexican situation has been created by the threat from the Mexican Government to expel Mr. Cummins, British Agent at Mexico, apparently owing to the frankness of his official reports with regard to the treatment of British subjects in Mexico. The Mexican Foreign Office has issued a statement alleging that Mr. Cummins was discourteous and wilfully made incorrect statements to Britain with regard to the local incidents. Mexico twice asked Britain to recall him, but Britain supported him. The statement claims that Mr. Cummins is not a diplomat, but a private person; and declares Mexico is anxious to renew her friendly relations with Britain, but must have acceptable representatives in Mexico who will observe diplomatic customs. Noteworthy fact in this connection is that Britain intended to send Sir Thomas Hohler to Mexico with a mission to make an enquiry preliminary to the eventual recognition of the Obregon Government, but he has not yet left England.—Reuter.

TIRED OF LONELINESS.

CASE OF PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 16.

A tragic case of premeditated suicide was revealed in Karachi this morning when Mr. E. G. Raftopoulos, a retired Greek employee of Messrs. Ralli Bros., was found by his Mahomedan servant lying dead on his bed with a bullet wound through his brain. Near the deceased's right hand was a revolver and on his chest was a small mirror. The deceased was 67 years of age and had served nearly forty years with Messrs. Ralli Bros. in Karachi. He possessed a fortune of five lakhs of rupees, but complained of loneliness on several occasions.

On the evening previous to his death the deceased circulated letters covering several pages foolscap to various friends in the city in which he stated that he was too old to live and preferred to die. He also stated in letters that he would end his life on the 16th instant. He desired to be buried by the Methodist Church with as much pomp and ceremony as possible. Details of how his fortune was to be distributed were also given. The police have investigated the case and are of opinion that it is one of premeditated suicide. The Greek community are arranging for the disposal of the remains this evening.

JAIN YUVAK PARISHAD.

MEETING AT BHAVANAGAR.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVANAGAR, June 16.

The Jain Yuvak Parishad met yesterday in the Vijayrang Theatre Bhavnagar under the presidency of Dr. Nagindas J. Shah of Navsari. A number of delegates visitors and guests were present. A message from Mr. Gandhi and telegrams and letters from well-wishers were read. The addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Kunverji M. Shah and the President touched upon important problems before the community in particular and the country in general. The first day's proceedings terminated after the election of the Subjects Committee.

The session was continued this morning and resolutions were passed praying for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and expressing sympathy with the activities of the Congress. It was resolved to start volunteer corps and to take steps to settle the disputes regarding the places of pilgrimage between Swetambaris and Digambaris. The spread of religious education among Jains was advocated, also the improvement of the health of the community by systematic physical training. It was also resolved that special attention should be paid to the repair of old worn out temples, the models of ancient art and architecture.

A Calcutta message of June 16th states: H. E. the Governor of Bengal left for Darjeeling to-day.—A.P.

H. E. the Viceroy has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Burma on the 12th June:—"Please convey a very hearty welcome from me to American Naval and Air Units expected in Rangoon on 12th and 14th instant and congratulate them from me on their success in their progress on their journey."

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

WORK OF BADMASHES.

MR. DAS ADDRESSES SIKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Mr. C. R. Das presiding over a largely attended meeting of Sikh inhabitants of Calcutta on Sunday afternoon said referring to the recent murder of Sikhs in Calcutta that he had visited most of the places of assault and could not say definitely who assaulted and why. But the fact remained that some badmashes set up a false rumour to create ill-feeling between the two sects. There could be no doubt in most cases assaults were made by low class Mahomedans and in some by low class Hindus. It was clearly the duty of the respectable Hindus and Mahomedans to have come forward to stop these assaults. The only alternative now remained is to take steps to prevent repetition of similar occurrence in future.

MOTOR TOUR OF THE WORLD

AMERICANS IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

Captain Wanderwell and Miss Wanderwell, the Americans, who were endeavouring to motor round the world in a Ford car, arrived at Allahabad this morning with letters of introduction from Mr. Henry Ford to Mr. I. E. Gilbert, the Ford Agent here, whose guests they are. They will leave this evening on their way to Calcutta. They spoke well of Indian roads generally and said they had not felt the heat in India as much as in Africa. They started from America in 1919 and have passed through 39 countries and traversed 1,53,000 miles.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SECOND INSTALMENT ON THURSDAY.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN AT RAJPURI.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 16.

A campaign for the refusal of the payment of taxes has been started at Rajpuri in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona District. The taluka has suffered from famines during the last few years and last year was also a famine year and land revenue has been in arrears since 1920 and 1921. People have refused to pay the assessment of 1920. The authorities are distraining on their goods and Messrs. Datopant, Ghanekar, Chunilal Swarupchand, Tukaram and Hudavate have been arrested in this connection.

Mr. Mate the Secretary of the Untouchability Association delivered a public lecture here and he and other local Arya Samajists protested against Mr. Gandhi's strictures on the Arya Samaj and Swami Shraddanand.

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

SABARMATI, June 16.

The Director, All-India Khadi Information Bureau, Sabarmati, wires:—The date of the A. I. K. Board meeting has been changed from 25th to 29th June as the Central Khilafat Committee meets at Delhi on the former date.

PODANUR STRIKE.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED AMICABLY.

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, June 16.

Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu has just received a telegram from Podanur stating that the strike of railwaymen has ended there, differences having been settled amicably. All strikers are resuming duty this afternoon. Salem strikers are also expected to resume work.

TSAR'S REMAINS.

WERE THEY BROUGHT TO FRANCE?

A FRENCH GENERAL'S REVELATION.

PARIS, June 16.

A Havas Agency message states:—Writing in 'Le Matin' General Janin, formerly Chief of the French Military Mission in Siberia, states that he brought to France and made over at Grenoble in October 1920 to the former Russian Ambassadar M. Degiers the remains of the Tsar, the Tsaritsa and their children. He adds that the bodies of other Russian Princes are buried at Peking.—Reuter.

PORT OF CALCUTTA DEBENTURE.

LONDON, June 16.

A list of the Port of Calcutta issue of one million sterling five per cent debentures has been opened. The Issue price is ninety and the loan is redeemable from 1954 to 1984.—Reuter.

SIR W. DUKE'S CREMATION

LONDON, June 16.

The remains of Sir William Duke were cremated to-day at Golders Green. Lord Peel, Earl Winterton, Mr. S. K. Brown representing Lord Olivier, Sir William Vincent, Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Krishna Gupta and Sir Benjamin Robertson were among those present.—Reuter.

DEATH OF DR. WALMSLEY

LONDON, June 16.

Dr. Robert Mullineux Walmsley, Chairman of the Convocation of the University of London, has died of concussion caused by being knocked down by a motor car.—Reuter.

(Dr. Robert Mullineux Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. was closely connected with India since he was Principal of the Sindh Arts College in 1887. He was chairman of Convocation and since 1905 was a Senator of the University of London. He held responsible posts at various places as professor of Electrical engineering. He was the first Senior demonstrator in the Finsbury Technical College, 1883; first professor of Electrical Engineering and Applied Physics at the Herriot Watt College, Edinburgh 1890-95. He was also the author of works on electricity.)

ZAGHLOUL PASHA AND KHILAFAT.

AN INDIAN MUSLIM'S INTERVIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

According to a letter from Alexandria Mr. S. Sadiq Hasan, Member, Legislative Assembly (Amritsar), had interviews with Saad Pasha, Zaghloul and the Ulema of El Ashar during his three days, stay in Cairo on the subject of the Khilafat. He found that opinion was divided and that Zaghloul Pasha did not wish to express any opinion at present since he had other work to do concerning the forthcoming Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. Mr. Hasan proceeded to London on the 30th May to see the Secretary of State for India and study the working of the poor laws in England.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Mr. Gandhi writing in "Navajivan" calls upon the non-cooperator citizens of Surat not to pay municipal taxes and asks the Swarajists to resign from the local Legislative Council as a protest against the decree for Rs. 40,000 passed by the District Court against the 22nd Councillors of the superseded Municipal Board of Surat.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The members of the Reforms Enquiry Committee who are already in Simla held an informal meeting this afternoon.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF HOSPITAL CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

MANDALAY, June 14.

Lieut.-Col. Fenton, Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, has charged C. G. Michael, late officiating Chief Steward of the Mandalay Hospital, with embezzlement of a sum of Rs. 152 paid in by the patients as hospital charges. Lieut.-Col. Fenton has also charged A. M. Matheson, late Assistant Steward, and C. G. Michael, the accused in the first case, with embezzlement of Rs. 2,845 being hospital and other charges.

In the first case, charge has been framed against Michael of Criminal Breach of Trust in the capacity of a public servant under Section 409, I. P. C., and the order for his arrest and custody has been issued. In the second case, Matheson and Michael have been charged under Section 409 read with Section 109, I. P. C. The accused have pleaded not guilty. Hearing has been adjourned.

VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

ORTHODOX HINDUS URGE REPRESSION.

INTERPELLATIONS IN TRAVANCORE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, June 16.

Satyagraha at Vaikom continues as usual. A meeting of orthodox caste Hindus held under the Presidentship of Mr. P. C. Krishna Pillai and attended among others by several Nambudiris and orthodox brahmins has passed resolutions protesting against the further continuance of Satyagraha as the objects the organisers had in view were contrary to Hindu religious tenets and breach of peace was likely. They further resolved to submit a memorial to His Highness the Maharajah praying that immediate steps be taken to put down the campaign by adopting repressive measures. Another resolution passed at the same meeting was to the effect that the movement was engineered by outsiders, that local people were not in favour of the removal of prohibition and so on. One noteworthy incident which took place on Friday was: three caste Hindu ladies Mrs. Ramaswami Naiiker, Mrs. Gandhidas Muthuswamy and another were prevented from going inside the inner shrine for the purposes of worship. The three ladies went into the temple and were held up outside "garbagraha," the reason alleged being that they had got themselves polluted by passing near Tiyya Satyagrahis who were at the barricade. It would appear that unless they bathed and got rid of the pollution, they could not be permitted to go. In finding the Devasvom officials firm, Mrs. Naicker had her offerings made just outside the inner shrine and returned after performing her own pooja.

Several interpellations regarding the Vaikom situation were asked by members at the meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council now in session at Trivandrum. Government stated in reply that the prohibition boards put up on the approach to the roads to Vaikom temple were intended to enable the public to know where "sanketham" limit began. Asked whether there was any law which authorised the Government to put up such boards Government replied they had inherent power to notify such limits according to usage and custom. Further answers elicited that as many as 26 gentlemen had so far been arrested and punished in connection with the Vaikom campaign. Asked what exactly was the position of Government regarding the claim of non-caste Hindus to use Vaikom temple roads, the Chief Secretary said Government had no sufficient notice and declined to answer the question. Several other questions regarding Government's policy in the matter were not answered. There is a resolution balloted for discussion at the same meeting regarding Vaikom Satyagraha.

MR. SHINDE ON VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CANNANORE, June 16.

Mr. Shinde, Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Mission, Poona is now touring this district and was here for the last two days.

Interviewed regarding the Vaikom Satyagraha Campaign he said Satyagraha was the only remedy for this curse of untouchability. He expressed great admiration for consistent and exemplary non-violence maintained by the volunteers in spite of grave provocation from local fanatics. There was high enthusiasm and great support from the public. He saw no real opposition from the people. He was gratified to see some Nambudri Brahmins also working for the cause. He did not endorse Mahatmaji's advice to localise the campaign in Travancore. It was an all-India concern in Mr. Shinde's opinion and deserved support from all people.

Mr. Shinde was sure the movement would affect the condition of the Depressed Classes in other provinces. Vaikom had inspired them. It had given them confidence. It had also sharply drawn the attention of whole India to grave urgency of concentrating efforts on removing untouchability.

Mr. Shinde left to-day for Tellicherry thence he will return to Mangalore which will be his headquarters for some months to come. He is trying to put into shape depressed classes work in South Kanara. In his matter he said himself and Swami Sharaddhanandji had agreed to co-operate. He said further that there was great scope for such work provided funds and workers were forthcoming.

CASTE HINDUS MARSHALLING FORCES.

RESOLUTIONS AT A PUBLIC MEETING

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, June 16.

In connection with the Vaikom Satyagraha, caste Hindus of Vaikom assembled in a meeting resolved to request the Government of Travancore to put down the Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom, to restore peace and goodwill and to see that prohibition is not removed, as such a removal would be contrary to Hindu religious usages and customs. It was also resolved to present a memorial to the Maharaja protesting against the continuance of the present fight. Another resolution stated that the movement was engineered by Congressmen from outside the State, that many leaders of public opinion in Travancore were not in sympathy with the Satyagraha and that it was the duty of caste Hindus all over the State to join them in combating the movement and seeing that the existing order of things was left undisturbed.

AMPLIFY THE PROGRAMME.

CRITICISM OF MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT.

Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi's radiant ideals of courage and sacrifice, truth and simplicity, goodwill and ahimsa are in the Modern Age most inspired and vibrant re-statement of the highest dharma and culture of Hindus, Muslims and Christians as developed and practised in Asiatic countries and will, of course, continue to reign supreme in India for all time. And our love and reverence for him as the greatest of Indians and of men and as one who gave to degenerate India a new inspiration and hope can never diminish. He has helped India to recover her lost soul and he has laid the foundations of Indian Nationalism broad and deep and has given it a new and unalterable orientation.

But, while all must agree with his broad principles and his general lines of advance Mahatma Gandhi's recent political views and applications, especially his specific view and individualistic attitude as to the organisation and programme of the Congress, cannot, I am afraid, command the same general assent, since they fail to take note of the rich experience of the last 3 or 4 years and of the greatly altered conditions that prevail now, and above all of the stiffening of the bureaucracy whose developed skill and strategy meet us at every step. I am reluctant to differ from his views but I feel bound to urge on the All-India Congress Committee, the Congress and the country the imperative need for an educative, a political and a dynamic programme in addition to the constructive programme, and in the absence of such additional programmes being agreed to by him, to urge, on such of my fellow countrymen as are not strict no-changers the equally clear need to strengthen in very large numbers the Swarajya party so as to make the Government realise they are between the upper millstone of a numerous Swarajya party and the nether millstone of the Gandhi party.

The response of the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi's great movement of persuasion by voluntary suffering and sacrifice, has been only to tighten enormously its control. During the three years of moderate cooperation with Government, while we have made rapid advance in nation-building and in developing courage, character and energy the Government have made equally rapid advance in erecting new entrenchments and fortifications and strengthening their positions all round. And now come, one after another, in quick succession, the Lee Report with its expressed and still more implied obligations, the institution of the Reforms inquiry with its mean spirit and scope and its guaranteed sterility, the Labour Government's solemn reaffirmation through Lord Olivier of British trusteeship and the inflexible British determination to rule India, the failure of the Reforms and Kenya Deputations and the revelation of the real meaning and the wider issues of the O'Dwyer case.

AMPLIFY THE PROGRAMME.

We must therefore, make our programme ampler and more varied, virile and spirited. Our fight for Swaraj requires to be far more intense and determined and demands a far larger number of workers. We must engage Government all along the line and keep it fully occupied all the time. Therefore in addition to the positive and iterated propaganda of vague and general character on the current programme, which is all that is done now, full and detailed political education should be given systematically to the people who do not read the newspapers and, often I am afraid, also to those who read them, so as to keep them fully and accurately informed as to the detailed happenings that concerns us, whether in India or in England, whether in Councils, Courts or local bodies, in the district or provincial administrations and all their implications and so as to nourish their patriotism concretely on the abundant fare daily provided by the Government. Congress should further mobilise all sections and interests and all parties and grades of workers and bring far larger masses of men under its control. It should be able to organise and give appropriate mandates to ryots and ratepayers, members of local bodies and legislatures, authors and journalists, teachers and students, lawyers and litigants, merchants and mill-owners, labourers, and if necessary, even employees of the Government. For capacity for Swaraj means capacity to mobilise all the forces of the nation. Concentration on a single string may be a 'tour de force' but will not I feel more and more convinced produce the requisite national energy and harmony.

DIRECT SWARAJ WORK.

The country as a whole expected Mahatma Gandhi would weld together all the parties in the Congress into a strenuous whole, give a rousing programme and direct his attention, in his old wonderful way towards the Government. He, however, wants the Congress for an indefinite time, to continue to confine itself exclusively to the khaddar and the other items of the constructive programme and to a technical re-affirmation of the old and practically suspended trinle-boycott. We all agree to every item in the constructive programme and consider it our primary duty to work it. But we must without further delay have other and direct Swaraj work to do, in addition. For experience has shown that the constructive programme is not by itself sufficient to win for us either immediate or early Swaraj. It cannot make distinctively for Swaraj for it can be pursued by all people whether they want Swaraj or not, whether they are moderates or nationalists, whether they are co-operators or non-co-ooperators. And by itself the constructive programme is not, in my view, a preparation either for civil disobedience or anything but itself, as experience has proved. The spread of Khaddar has been a wonderful achievement and must continue to occupy a good place in the programme but it is not everything. We should not over-rate its importance at the expense of the central line of advance, namely Swaraj. I do not know whether the better is every really the enemy of the good but the good should not, as it can easily do, become the enemy of the better. The charka, the hand loom and khadi are good, sound, indispensable Swadeshi and means a moving simplicity and some alleviation of unemployment and poverty. But it has no direct and decisive Swaraj value by iself. If however the Government forcibly prevents the spread of Khadi, then Swaraj can be won upon that single battle-field. Before the era of machinery and cotton mills and while enjoying Swaraj the whole of India was exclusively clad in hand-spun and hand-woven and yet it lost its Swaraj. And there are now countries in the world which have the fullest democratic self-government, though they depend upon foreign markets for their clothing and foodstuffs. Without home rule it will take many decades before the whole of India can become khadder-clad. For, so long as there is a foreign Government and the control of credit and cotton, commerce and industries by foreign Banks and merchants, the boycott of foreign cloth and of Indian Mill cloth can only succeed up to a certain point. In this connection, Mahatma Gandhi requires, though there is no law of the Congress to that effect, that every member of the All India Congress Committee should spin 10 tolas of 10 counts yarn every month and bring it to the meeting and says that otherwise he should be deemed to have resigned. I may be wrong but I believe it to be a delicious sally of his characteristic playful humour lighting up the depth of his earnestness in the matter of Khadi.

The Drink evil, on the extirpation of which everyone of us has set his heart, can only be abolished if we get Swaraj, otherwise we can make little progress. Per contra, the abolition of drink has no Swaraj value. The Drink evil was far less in our country before British domination, and under Mussalman Government it could not have been much; nevertheless we lost our Swaraj. I need hardly add there are many countries in the world which are by no means dry but which have full democratic self-government.

Real National Education as opposed to the mere copying of the existing education on any appreciable scale, is, as Lajpatrai points out, impossible without self-government. If we can have notional education, in spite of the present Government and in spite of the lack of careers and employments for those receiving it, it will certainly have the most direct and decisive Swaraj value, but we cannot have it.

The removal of Untouchability, on which I am perhaps as fanatic as Mahatma Gandhi himself will not by itself give us Swaraj, though we must strenously and in perfect good faith work for it as indeed for every one of the other items of the constructive programme both before and after Swaraj is got. In fact we ought to work disinterestedly all the four items of the constructive programme as a religious duty and independent of all question of Swaraj for India and whether we ever get it or not. The removal of untouchability in all its aspects is most difficult and can only be most gradual without a Swarajya Government as it is largely a question of vested rights and vested rights are always the bulwark of existing Governments. Nor can labour get better housing and economic conditions or adequate political status before Swaraj is attained.

BOYCOTTS A FAILURE.

Again without adding to or varying the existing programme, Mahatma Gandhi adheres to the triple boycott and declares he will have it irrevocably till the end. I agree with the Swarajya party with Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and with most others who think that the triple boycott has largely failed in the past and our experience shows that any attempt to revive it cannot be much of a success Boycott of councils by the method of boycotting elections, is, I am afraid and especially after the Swarajya party has been formed a futile procedure. The Congress policy should be the capture of the seats and the adoption either of the Sinn fein method of full and total construction. With all respect, I differ from Mahatma Gandhi's advice to the Swarajists that full and total obstruction should be given up of which for the moment advantage has been taken, though I feel better councils will soon prevail. As to boycott of courts and schools experience has shown that it is required neither for Swaraj fight nor to sustain the method of political non-co-operation. For what is vital for political non-co-operation, is a refusal to co-operate with the Government or the Councils or any matter or on any occasion, a refusal to support the Government by speech or vote or by remaining neutral and a boycott of offices paid or honorary of titles, of all political functions whether political ceremonial or social, of all government committees and commissions, and of visits, addresses and deputations to officials whether Viceroys, Governors or members or ministers or British Cabinet.

Further the boycott of courts and schools only increases un-employment and we must avoid as far as possible compelling workers to depend during our protracted struggle, on Congress or other help, for their maintenance and traveling expenses. Judging by experience, I am convinced that full and severe non-violent non-co-operatiin of an exclusively political type, nationalising of local bodies, say, on the lines of Pandit Javarlal Nehru and his friends at Allahabad, political education of the type I have referred to alert attention to and thorough organizing of all specific or local grievances against the administration, formation of non-violent pedestrian Jathas like those of Akalis and the starting of other non-violent but dynamic activities as may from time to time be found feasible together with a nation wide organization as opposed to the limited organisation proposed by Mahatma Gandhi are alone certain to get us Swaraj.

Again I am constrained to differ from Mahatma Gandhi when he says that the Delhi Congress resolution in favour of the boycott of selected British Empire goods should be scrapped. I regret my inability to see any immorality or violence in such a boycott provided it is, as it can easily be adopted not from hatred of any one, but from a high sense of duty and with the sole intention of putting legitimate political pressure upon our foreign masters. It is nothing but a form of economic or commercial non-co-operation and can be conducted in a perfectly non-violent way. I fully agree that we all must continue to be pledged "to oppose and condemn in thought, word and deed every act of political violence" I would add every act of any kind or description of violence. I only object to the view that a boycott of British goods or obstruction in Council, for instance, cannot be carried in a non-violent manner, for, truth and non-violence like love of God are best realised by the heart. They can, I venture to think, only be judged either in the light of a living, searching spirituality or on the physical plane according to established morality and common sense and not by any artificial canon of ftruth and non-violence which by its very exaggeration will frustrate its own object as the history of Buddhism the religion of truth and Ahimsa sufficiently demonstrates.

MANNING THE EXECUTIVES.

As to Congress organization, I profoundly regret, that Mahatma Gandhi desires only to be the leader of the no-changers and not of the entire Congress. He explicitly wants those that differ from him in the matter of Congress programme and organization to have their own organisation and has expressed himself, in unmistakable terms as opposed to any coalition with them. We cannot, I am clear, afford the luxury of having two or three parties in the Congress or of consoling ourselves with the wrong analogy of the Parliament and its parties. For we are fighting for the freedom and self-government while the parties in Parliament give effect to divergent views in carrying on the mere administration of a country under a settled system of fullest self-government but that is only in theory, in fact they do not do even that, but are merely engaged in a scramble for power and do only things which everybody else does while professing to carry out different programmes. Mahatma Gandhi should rather remember the example set by Britain when she fought Germany: there were no parties but only a coalition government. We should therefore passionately be in favour of a homogeneous Congress filled with vigour and power retaining all those who are already in it and attracting ever more and more recruits, and governed as demanded by our two years' experiences in connection with the Congress organizations, by an executive representing all parties. Unity by allowing each one to go his own way is not my conception of the unity in action that is required for the speedy and successful prosecution of the struggle for Swaraj. Congress should continue to be a common organization for all nationalists and should have a common programme fairly acceptable to almost all the members of the organization.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Those Congressmen that differ from the no-changers should carry on active propaganda for a comprehensive and drastic overhauling of the Congress organization and programme such as will infuse fresh life and vigour into the national movement and I also propose to do it. I am sure there are many congressmen like myself who do not agree with the no-changers. And Mahatma Gandhi advises us to have our own organization if we do not agree with the no-changers even though we fully agree to the constructive programme. We may not all be quite satisfied with the Swarajya party and should like to see them adopt a clear and stronger policy. They however accept the principles of growth and development and keep an open mind and have already done some things. Any way, our differences from them are much less than our difference from the no-changers, and as they follow the principles of nationalism common to all Congressmen, I am confident their programme can materially be improved and be made to embrace all Swaraj work, mediate and immediate, both outside and inside the Councils. Therefore instead of frittering away our energies any longer in the vain hope of the Congress laying down an all round programme more direct, dynamic and practical than the programme for which Mahatma Gandhi has definitely declared and instead of keeping aloof from the Swarajya party in the equally vain hope of uniting both the parties on a common programme and a common mandate, we should decide in large numbers to join and stiffen up the Swarajya Party on the basis of all-round and vigorous programme and work for the achievement of Swaraj.

Before finally deciding what to do, we must however await the decision of the All-India Committee on Mahatma Gandhi's proposals.

THE COMMISSIONER AND MR. JHABVALA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Corporation, while speaking on the representation of the Barbers' Association, the Commissioner is reported to have observed as follows:—

"Mr. Jhabvalla had, however, managed to persuade the barbers to form an association, and he had done this *as a purely personal matter to increase his practice of organising agitation*"! This is a serious allegation against a selfless, public worker; and it is but meet, that the Commissioner should come forward and prove that Mr. Jhabvalla is a professional labour agitator, or in the alternative withdrawn this unfounded charge against him.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SAURASHTRA RAJPUT PARISHAD.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

"DO NOT FORGET YOUR DUTY."

(From our Correspondent.)

VARTEJ, June 11.

The Akhil Saurashtra Rajput Parishad met to-day here under the presidency of Sjt. Manubhabhoy Patabhoy.

Exactly at 11-15 the train carrying the President, Shrimati Kasturba, Sjt. Vallabhai Patel and other distinguished delegates to the Conference steamed in amidst the cries of "Har Har Mahadeo" and "Mahatma Gandhiji ki jay." The whole railway station from one end to the other was lined with Rajput volunteers in military style and with swords hanging at their sides.

The President after getting down from the train went to receive Shrimati Kasturba. A special tent was erected within the railway yard for the reception of Shrimati Kasturba, where she was conducted and garlanded with cotton thread garlands by girls.

The proceedings commenced with a prayed to the Almighty. Various messages from persons regretting their inabilaity to attend and wishing hearty success to the Parishad were then read. A message from H. H. the Thakorsaheb of Palitana wished full success to the Parishad.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

After these messages were read, Shriyut Vallabhbai rose to read the message of Mahatma Gandhi.

The message was as follows:—

"On the eve of the first Parishad of Rajputs, I wish to say only this much:—Begin the Parishad by observing the fundamental fruths of religion. You will pass many resolutions as regards your rights but it is my request that you should not forget your duty (*faraj*). God always gives rights to those who perform their duties with religious zeal. Try to be the protectors of the poor, and in doing this you will come to know that "Charkha" is their very life. Make the charkhas circulate among them by yourselves taking to spinning. I hope you will to-day take a "Vrata" to put on hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar only and this will bring the blessings of the poor on you. I can add nothing to the above."

After the message of Mahatmaji was read Capt. Jaravarsinghji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed his Rajput brethren. He asked the audience to go back to the glorious past and exhorted them to live up to the ideals of bravery, chivalry and generosity which were their common heritage. Continuing he dwelt upon the many shortcomings and defects of the present day Rajputs and said that to come to their own they must take to plain living and high thinking.

He thanked once again the gentlemen who had helped them in organising the work and made the Parishad what it was. He again welcomed the delegates.

After the conclusion of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the President Shriyut Maanubhabhoy rose to deliver his speech.

The President in a very lucid and brilliant manner traversed over the ground of the previous speaker and enumerated the many sins of commission and omission of the Rajputs. He asked the audience to rely on their own efforts and said that their salvation lay in their own hands.

RESOLUTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

VARTEJ, June 12.

In the second day's proceedings of the Parishad, after songs were recited the first resolution which defined the establishment of The Cutch, Kathiawar, and Gujarat Rajput Samaj, was passed. The second resolution was for the appointment of executive officers and members till the constitution of the Samaj can come into force. This was moved by Mr. Munjee Dosajee Servia. He suggested the following names for the posts. President: Captain Joraversinghji Gopel. Vice-President: Mr. Manubabhoy Patabhoy Cher. Secretary: Mr. Joraversinghji, Police Superintendent, Bhavanagar State.

Members Political Department:—Messrs. Balsinghji, Kanubha Takhubha and Kurmarshree Ramsinghji of Virpoor. There were eight names more suggested by the mover for the departments for education, self-purification, preaching and spread of literature, social reforms, help to widows, arbitration, volunteers and finance.

The above resolutions suggesting the names of executive officers and members were supported by Mr. Dhirubha Devji of Kupad and passed unanimously.

PLEDGES.

The third resolution runs: This Conference beheves that, in order to remove weakness and disabilities and bring purification among Kshatriyas, it is necessary that every Kshatriya old or young should take following pledges and observe them till death. Pledges:—

(1) I will never drink or make other persons drink at any time.

(2) I will neither take nor induce others to take opium.

(3) I will consider it a sin to harass widows of my family and shall refrain from doing so.

(4) I will renounce the pleasure of one thing to my liking until there remains a single acre of my *Garas* untilled.

These pledges are to be taken in the morning of 13th inst. keeping sacrificial fire and Holy sword as their witnesses.

The resolution was put to vote by the President and declared carried unanimously.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani on being requested to speak said he intended to speak on what he felt on the subject without any reservation whatsoever. His were not the words of a young man but of a man who was experienced and had become old, in that experience. What he wanted to say was for their benefit and therefore they must be taken in that spirit. In his opinion the words should be Rajputs and Rajas. What Rajas were enjoying he said was the result of the sword of the Rajputs. The *garas* given was the recognition of services rendered to the King by his Bhayahs and was obtained for loyalty to him. The King must not, therefore, keep evil intentions on the garas and should treat the Girasias as his brothers. It was said that Rajputs lacked in statesmanship. He repudiated that statement. Rajputs were more statesmanlike than Brahmins or Banias.

After Sjt. Vallabhai exhorted the audience to abide strictly by the pledges after they were taken the Conference adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

VARTEJ, June 14.

The proceedings commenced to-day at 3 p.m. Kavi Nanalal and Swami Shankhanand were among the speakers. Out of ten resolutions passed to-day five were moved from the chair. The resolution No. 5 declared "It is the inherent right of the Kshatriyas to wear sword, as they are religiously bound to protect the weak. In order to enable them to do so, this Conference respectfully urges, the British Government and Princes to exempt sword from licenses, imposed by Arms Act. This Conference authorises the President to send the copy of this resolution to proper authorities and recommends the Executive Committee to take all necessary steps required for its execution.

After Sjt. Vallabhbhai exhorted the audience serving the birth-day of Maharana Pratap of Chitod since he was the ideal of Kshatriyas.

KHALSA COLLEGE

STUDENTS ON STRIKE

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 16.

The Khalsa College students who have been of late preventing the newly appointed professors from taking their classes observed a strike this morning. Some of them resorted to picketting in front of the College gates and college offices making all access impossible, so much so that the college bell could not be rung and the office had to remain closed. Students are reported to be excited over the rumoured order of expulsion of some students who have been recently causing obstruction.

The whole trouble appears to be based on resentment against the present management for the arbitrary dismissal of Professor Chatterjee and the ultimate sympathetic resignations of certain Sikh professors which aroused deep indignation among Liberal Sikhs. The situation is likely to be grave if an expulsion order is passed.

AKALI JATHAS.

3000 ARRESTS AT BHAI PHERU

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 16.

So far eight Jathas of 500 Akalis each have left for Jaito to complete the alleged interrupted "Akhandpath." In addition to numerous Jathas of 25 each which leave every morning, a ninth Shahidi jatha of 500 will leave Amritsar on the 25th instant.

The struggle at Bhai Pheru has not terminated and persons arrested number over 3,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

In the share market to-day jutes opened very strong and there was a considerable amount of buying enquiry rendering buying orders most difficult to execute at limits. The speculative stocks likewise had a good following and a large business took place at firm rates. Towards the close the market reacted. Coals experienced a better feeling and transactions in Bufrakur, Bokaro and Rangur, Union and Talcher disclosed steady prices. Singaran "B" showed some further improvement and Damagurria found buyers at higher quotations. In teas a fair turnover resulted at steady prices. New Samanbagh recorded an increase of three points and Amluckie was better. In miscellaneous British India Corporation ordinary and Marshalls shewed a further decline. Government securities remained unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68¾, 5 per cent war loan 1945-55 99¼, 6 per cent bonds 1927 102.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref. 89, Central Bank of India 25/8.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 66/12, Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway 67.

Cottons:—Alliance 503, Barnagore 155/8, Belvedere 510, Birla 8/12, Budge Budge 422, Caledonian 518, Cheviot 261, Clive 35/4, Craig 6/2, Dalhousie 378.

Jutes:—Delta 502/8, Empire 53, Fort Gloster 809/8, Hooghly 71, Howrah 41/8, Hukumchand ord. 10/12, Kanknarrah 423/8, Kamarhatty 535/8, Kelvin 794, Kinnison 204/8, Lansdowne 286, Lawrence 518, Naihati 107, National ord 273/8, New Central 529, Northbrook 53/6, Orient 195, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 55/8, Waverley 7/12, Union 495.

Coals:—Allison 4/8, Bansjorah 25, Bansra 11/4, Bolompore 4/10, Burrakur 37/4, Bokaro and Rangur 27/12, Damagurriah 14/12, Neetooria annas 12, New Beerbhoom 38, Raneegunge 49/8, Singaran Singaran "B" 6/4, Sutikdih 6/12, Talcher 7/8, Union 24/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co., 6 per cent. pref. 86/8, Indian Iron and Steel 36, Marshall and Co., 4/1, B. I. Corporation Ord. 4/8 B. I. Corporation deferred 5/12, G. F. Kellner and Co., Ord 7, Madan Theatres 2/8, Carew and Co., 89.

Tea Companies:—Atal 21/8, Amluckie 1/8, Bishnauth 30/12, Dufflaghur 12/4, East India 17/8, Hattikhira 22/8, Ledo 162 Namburnedi 12, Pussimbing 14/8, Raisbari 14/8, Sapoi 90, Singell 80, Tezpore 10, Titabar 24/8, Tirrihannah 25/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW BURDEN ON INDIA.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL EXPENSES

LONDON, June 16.

A memorandum on expenditure likely to be incurred under the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill the whole of which is chargeable to the revenues of India states that the rates of leave allowances which it is proposed to prescribe by Rules under the Bill are as follows in rupees monthly.

Governor-General 5,000.

Commander-in-Chief and Governors 4,000, except Governors of Central Provinces and Assam who will draw 3,000 and 2,750 respectively.

The Bill will tend to reduce the expenditure in as much as it reduces from six months to four months maximum amount of leave normally obtainable by Executive Councillors, but provision entitling an acting member of the Council to full pay of a member of the Council involves some extra expenditure.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS RESUMES DUTY

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. J. H. Thomas resumed duties at the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPING IN ROME

LONDON, June 16.

Rome—Italian public opinion is profoundly shocked at kidnapping in the streets of Rome a week ago of the Socialist Deputy Mattecotti by Fascists. His fate is still a mystery. The report that he was murdered has not been confirmed. Sgr. Mussolini in the Chamber in response to indignant protests promised a vigorous action against the perpetrators of the "stupid crime." It was officially announced to-day that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Advocate Filippelli, the manager of the Fascist newspaper "Corriere Italiano," on charge of inciting others to deprive Matteotti of liberty.—Reuter.

LADY ASTOR'S PLIGHT

Lady Astor, Tory, M. P. and American wife of an English peer, resorted to undignified tactics in addressing meeting in support of Captain Elliot, the Conservative candidate for the Kelvingrove Division, says "Daily Herald's" Glasgow correspondent.

In the course of a virulent attack on the Clyde M.P.s. at the Glasgow Conservative Club, she characterised them as—

"Loud speakers and big-mouthed fellows, with flap-doodle hearts but no heads."

and appealed to members of the club to go into the back streets of Kelvingrove and fight Socialism.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed when she attempted to address a women's meeting in the Berkeley Hall.

Lady Astor, whose speech consisted in the main of a burlesque of Communism, was referring to religion when a woman rose and said: "It is a low-down trick, Lady Astor, to introduce religion into an election. I thought you were a lady."

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

A rapid fire of interruptions followed, and several of the women who expressed resentment at Lady Astor's observations were roughly handled by the stewards.

Eventually the police were called in, but protest after protest was directed at the speaker, who had thoroughly incensed a section of her audience.

At one point she could not make herself heard above the din of challenging voices. With an air of bravado she started to sing "Keep the Home Fires Burning!"

At the close a number of women on leaving the hall complained bitterly of Lady Astor's attitude, and one incensed female shouted: "She's only a banana woman!"

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Calcutta Khilafat Committee has passed resolutions expressing its sense of abhorence of murders of Sikhs in the recent rioting and sympathising with the bereaved families. The Khilafat Committee acknowledges the forbearance and self-control of Sikhs who did not resort to acts of violence as a measure of reprisal to avenge cold-blooded murders and entreats Sikhs to forget and forgive the unhappy incidents.

CALCUTTA RIOTING CONDEMNED

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 16.

Local Sikhs in a meeting assembled condemned the action of misguided and fanatical Mussalmans who attacked and killed Sikhs in Calcutta for the alleged kidnapping of children.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has received telegrams from Mr. C. R. Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others in reply to its messages that the whole trouble was based on false rumours and that they have succeeded in controlling the situation.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

United Provinces, eastern circle 9th June:—Prospects of sugarcane are normal. Sugarcane is affected by white ants and stemborer.

Bihar and Orissa 14th June:—There had been practically no rain during the week. Preparation of land and sowing of monsoon crops have been considerably retarded.

Assam 16th June:—Outturn of tea and prospects of autnmn rice, jute and sugarcane are fair.

PRESENT EDUCATION.

DIVORCED FROM PRACTICAL LIFE.

SINDHI STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the First Sindh Students' Conference held at Hyderabad, in the course of his speech welcoming the delegates said:—

"The history of this conference is very simple. When the idea of unifying groups, communities and nations is taking hold of each individual, it could not escape the responsive student. The desire for corporate life with its necessary advantages of ventilating grievances and meeting on a common ground to voice the considered opinion, was keenly felt, and in Sind a beginning was made by the students of Sukkur who organized the Sind Students' Convention. Its first Session was held at Sukkur in 1918, the second at Karachi in 1919 and the third at Hyderabad in 1920 under the Presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

The institution however could not last long. The great Gandhi movement of Non-Cooperation swayed the continent of India from 1920 and onwards and carried before itself many a juvenile mind. A call to the student community being made, they forsook their proper duties and installed themselves as Swaraj soldiers. At a special sessions held at Karachi in the October of the same year under the presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel, the convention changed its creed and became a political body. This gave a death blow to the convention. The present conference is the result of new enthusiasm and stands on the ruins of that defunct institution.

It is indeed a pleasure and honour to have as our President Mr. T. L. Vaswani, an eminent Sindhi Educationist, a man of gigantic intellect and high morals. I have therefore every hope that under his able guidance we shall be able to get through the business of this conference with ease and facility Sadhu Vaswani needs no introduction. Every Sindhi knows him and is proud of him.

OUR AIMS.

I would now give an idea of our aims. To promote union between students, to devise and adopt effective measures for the uprooting of the prevailing evils in the social life in Sind, are in main the aims and objects of this conference. In a word it is the building of character.

If we are to achieve any measure of success in these undertakings, we must receive education of the right type—education that will help us "to arrive at balanced judgments of the idea of duty and discipline and of the common responsibility and mutual obligations. We have to travel away from the narrow and circumscribed view of education only as a means of advancement or profit and pass out towards the broader horizon where education is destined to achieve a higher purpose to lead the man intellectually endowed and aided by the illuminating quality of imagination to those greater altitudes from which we may reflect honour and glory upon our fellowmen and our country." Judging from this standard however, our educational system is far from satisfactory.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS DEFECTS.

The foremost defect of higher education lies in the fact that it cares more for the quantity than for the quality of education. The undergraduate is burdened with a number of books which he is unable to digest because they have very little bearing on modern and practical life.

The system of examinations is another defect which affects higher and secondary education. The fate of student depends upon the final examination rather than his real intrinsic merit. He has to vomit out the work of the year within the brief space of 3 hours and oftentimes the result is that the examinations cease to be a correct index of his or her ability. They system has also a very baneful effect on the physique of the young student. The heavy burden of the studies and the improper system of examination often worries them out of their spirits and turns them out to be physical wrecks, unsuited and unprepared for the actual battle of life. In this connection I would suggest compulsory military training for every boy student for a period of about 3 years.

No place is given to moral teaching either in the University courses, though it is an essential element in the building of character. This want of moral teaching has a tendency to make the student reckless and irresponsible.

At present the University to which we are attached is practically an examining body and situated as it is, hundreds of miles away, it cannot exercise the requisite influence. The defects of a university which is merely an examining body are patent on the face of it and may not be laboured.

WANTED A NEW TYPE OF TEACHER.

Coming to the system of secondary and primary education we find that they too stand in need of drastic reform. The chief defect of these systems is that they are unpsychological as they give only a fragment of knowledge to a fragment of a child. Great stress is laid on the development of the intellect and reason whereas the emotional side of the child which plays an important part in its life is ignored altogether.

The tendency of the times is to spend huge sums of money on buildings and equipments, but altogether a disproportionate amount is spent on the efficiency of the institutions. We need schools where children are free in the truest sense of the term—free physically, intellectually and spiritually. We need a newer type of a teacher who knows child-life, understands and sympathises with it, who takes to the profession for the love of it and not because he is incapable of doing anything else.

Turning to the question of training for girls he said:—

The enlightenment of the women is absolutely necessary for the well-being of a progressive society. To eliminate ignorance that prevails among women and to make them useful members of society it is essential that more attention should be devoted to their education. To deny the girls their elementary right of receiving education and to oppose it on grounds unsubstantial and sentimental is the greatest injustice that can be done them. It will only retard the progress of society. Every student should therefore endeavour to stimulate this cause and promote it as best as he can.

Concluding he said, "Our duty as students are not combined to our studies. On us also lies the responsibility of alleviating social misery. If every student pledges himself or herself to do his little bit in this direction the result in the aggregate will be very gratifying.

INDIA'S "SOCIALISM"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Olivier's recent pronouncement on Indian Home Rule reveals the depths of ignorance on Indian affairs to which every Government official has been and is a victim. Without knowing anything whatsoever about Gandhi's Parliamentary Government he calls it unsocialistic and undemocratic Socialism's warlike existence could be traced to a date before "The Paris Commune" when it was more a force for social reforms and existence than for political. It was an armed revolt against the reckless tyranny of the upper and middle classes whose daily ambition it was to refuse even the barest necessities of life to the lower classes. Is the Government that it carried on in India by the accredited agents of the Government which Lord Olivier represents Socialistic? If it is under socialism that millions daily are without a whole and entire meal, if it is socialism to reduce almost to bring of national insolvency, a one time richest countries, then India cries out as she has cried out before, against the landing and for the quittal of such socialism on and from her shores. Lord Olivier has not been here, or else he would have seen from village to village. Men on whose brows would be writ large "Poverty and Starvation." Socialism according to a writer championing its cause, with Blanqui as its leader means the disarming even of the bourgeoise and the arming of the proletariat. What a Socialism we have here when to provide a comfortable dwelling and a princely salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 per month for a "heaven-born" our unfortunate brethren have to live in a squalid hut with Rs. 27 to Rs. 30 as their annual income. If all this is Socialism, socialism can well be peculiar to the West in general, and England in particular and both can well be proud of it. But Sir, have we not learnt for times out of number that any term could be mis-used, abused, and mis-applied for this unhappy India, so long as it seeks to stable the burden of a foreign yoke on her. As for democracy it can well be understood what democracy is proceeding here, when 98 per cent. of the people of this land are as yet unenfranchised and when millions are spent year after year within and without the country, for purposes meant for the continental drain and exploitation of this land. And the sham that is inhabitating one legislatures! Only one-eighth of the Central budget is votable and that too at the reserved option of Viceregal certification when his prerogative seems to be enjoying too long a period of rest. Every action of our legislatures can be nulled and damned by an authority superior to itself "for the safety, peace and tranquillity of British India. Here a villager, the back-bone of the nation has to pay taxes. Why? He does not know. All he knows is that the Sarkar imposed upon him is there and the taxes are there. It is the "Johukum" case. What does he know that the army that is voted for India is to be maintained for India at his own cost, without his knowledge and against his consent if he only knew about it. Such is the democracy that is an every-day concern of our masters and yet we are told of Gandhi's undemocracy! Lord Olivier does not know that the centralization of Government as it is constituted at present is untouching and is untouched by the village India: and India lives there! There where her population forms a dumb mass of people for its own Government, and there where she is great. She was great in the past because of the greatness of her village system of Government. Now at least I hope that the valiant Mrs. Besant who has studied this question fully will disclose before the English Parliament and people the Socialism and democracy that India has been experiencing ever since the advent of British rule.—Yours, etc.,

DADY B. POONAWALLA.

Race View Bangalow,
Mahableshwar, June 5

BELGAUM NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

Mr. P. S. Halkotti writes from Bijapur:—

"It has been reported by the Associated Press that the following resolution has been passed by a small majority in the Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum on 31st May and 1st June. But it is not true. The resolution failed by a very large majority, only ten voting for it.

Both the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav and Mr. Dalvi voted against it.

The resolution is as follows:—"This Conference is of opinion that the Non-Brahmins individually or collectively may join and cooperate with the Indian National Congress or other political institutions, movements and parties in India in order to promote and guard the interests of the masses by peaceful and legitimate means."

RENDITION OF BERAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

disturbance in the dominions of this state; but it is not to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues thereof." In return for this amplified military service, external as well as internal, the Nizam engaged to pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 24,17,100, a very heavy sum in those day, for the meintenance of the Subsidiary Force. Hardly two years had elapsed when another Treaty of the same subject was concluded between the Nizam and the Company (The Treaty of 1800), by which, even the exception that the Subsidiary Force should not be employed on trifling occasions, nor, like, Sebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect land revenue, was removed. The Nizam was guaranteed full and complete military help even on trifling occasions or for purposes of revenue collection. The Ruler of Hyderabad, on his part, ceded the rich districts of Bellary and Cuddaph in Commutation of the annual subsidy of Rs. 24,17,100 and in appreciation of the promise of unrestricted military help. The cession of the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah was, of course, the second cession made by the Nizam to the British, in addition to that of the five broad fertile districts known as the Northern Circars, in 1766.

The Historical Argument.

These Treaties, every impartial critic would concede, clinch the whole historical argument, and their resume, which I have given above, demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that the subsequent creation of the contingent was most unwarranted. In solemn treaties extending over a period of more than half a century the East India Company had repeatedly pledged, for all time, to render every military help that a State could ever require, for which the Nizam had made more than adequate payment in the shape of the cession of seven districts valued at millions of £ by the British administrators. In our view of these grim facts, the creation of the Hyderabad Contingent for performing identical functions which the Subsidiary Force was bound to perform and for which the East India Company had complacently annexed vast territories which to-day are yielding a crore of rupees as revenue, and the subsequent saddling of the entire cost of maintenance of that white elephant on the Nizam, is one of the most colossal acts of injustice in history. To wrench heavy payment from the Nizam twice over for the same thing is an example of "diplomacy" of which it is difficult to find a parallel even in India.

A Gloomy Chapter

The incalculable wrong was done and the Hyderabad Contingent Force was established in 1804, at the cost of the Nizam, by the denial to him or the services of the Subsidiary Force. Forty-nine years later is culminated in the assignment of Berar. The creators of the Contingent to add insult to injury, made no secret of the fact that it was established to perform the functions of the Subsidiary Force such as "reducing to obedience the refractory Zamindars." The history of the Contingent Force itself, the intrigues of its sponsors, the exorbitant charges of its maintenance, the wastage of the Nizam's millions is another gloomy chapter in the history of British dominion in India which it is not possible to discuss in the course of this article. There is still vast scope for some startling researches in this department of the history of Hyderabad and Berar which may profitably be taken up by some enterprising student. Your correspondent knows of the sense of horror with which many people learnt, for the first time, from H. E. H. the Nizam's historic letter to H. E. the Viceroy, that there was no Treaty in existence between the Nizam and the British concerning the creation of the Contingent Force and that no less a person than the Governor-General himself, Lord Metcalfe, in a minute dated 16th March 1832, described it as "in reality a joint concern between Raja Chandoo Lall and us." And further, that another member of the Government of India, Sir Fredrick Currie, could not help writing in his Minute, of the 2nd April 1853, that "the Contingent seems to have been the device of Mr. Russel, the Resident, and Chandoo Loll, the minister of the day," and that "no consent appears to have been officially given to the contingent by either the Government of India or that of the Nizam." I might add that Major Moor, a member of the Court of Directors, also declared in one of his minutes, in no uncertain terms, that the Nizam was maintaining the Contingent to perform duties which the British Government had contracted to perform themselves, and been paid for.

Chandoo Lal's Design

This is the basis of the claim on which the huge superstructure of the assignment of Berar and its ultimate cession to the British Government, in 1902, in perpetual lease, was built up. Even Lord Dalhousie had to admit, though the admission was that there was no tardy, treaty obligation to maintain the Contingent by the Nizam and that the Treaty of 1800 did not warrant the construction that it was imperative on him to do so. There is no doubt that the Nizam was made to pay to the tune of forty lakhs of rupees as expenses of the maintenance of a Force to whose establishment he had never given consent, express or implied, and which he was not bound to maintain by any of the treaty provisions. The Nizam could not pay that huge sum as was foreseen by the creators of the Contingent, on account of the deplorable condition of his finances due to the "faithful" services of Chandoo Lall, the henchman of the Residency the Treaty of 1853 was forced upon him "whereby the districts of Berar came to be assigned, subject to specific terms and conditions, to the East India Company, as territorial guarantee for the maintenance of the contingent" the Force which had not an iota of justification to exist for one moment.

This act of Chandoo Lall, one of the most masterful personalities of the Age, which was perpetrated with the full concurrence of the Residency, will be quite inexplicable to those who have not studied the history of the Deccan during those fateful years. Had it not been for the miscarriage of his cherished designs, that "most traitorous and despotic of ministers in Hyderabad" would have installed himself as the *de jure* Ruler of Hyderabad. He had a personal distrust of the military establishment of the Nizam and was the *de facto* Sovereign in the Deccan for years. He squandered the revenues of the State for the support of his own power with a heartlessness which sometimes staggered the imagination even of his own compatriots of those extravagant times and none had the courage to question him. Immersed in luxury, Nero-like, he complacently contemplated the ruination of the finances of the state entrusted to his charge. None was more responsible for this deplorable state of affairs than the British Residency which supported him with a persistence worthy of a better cause. Even when Munirul Mulk became Minister, his appointment was consented to by the Resident, on the unalterable condition, that in Chandoo Lall the real power should vest.

Pressure on the Nizam.

There is unimpeachable testimony to prove that the Treaty of 1853, which led to the assignment of Berar for the maintenance Chandoo Lall's White Elephant so lavishly pampered by him, was forced on the Nizam against his will. Colonel Davidson, the Resident, before whom the Treaty was negotiated had the fairness to state that "the debt was acknowledged by the Nizam under pressure and which he never considered he justly owed." He further added that in his own opinion, if the demand had been impartially dealt with, the British had no just claim on the Nizam. He, of course, referred to the reduced strength at which the Subsidiary Force was kept for years and the excise revenue of 1 lakh per annum which was unjustly credited to the Government of India for about half a century.

It is difficult to resist the temptation of quoting Wilfred Blunt, to understand the British methods. "The Government took in pledge for the debt" says the historian of Ripon, "the provinces in question which were the richest he (the Nizam) possessed, it being agreed that they should be administered by the Government of India until the loan was repaid. This arrangement naturally gave much employment to Englishmen and to members of the covenanted Civil Service, *and it had consequently been their settled policy to make the resumption of the provinces by the Nizam impossible.* In this view the provinces have been exceptionally well administered, the taxation has been light, and every thing has been done to make the peasantry satisfied with the English Rule, so that they form a striking contrast to most parts of British India. *It was never expected that the Nizam would be able to repay his debt*, but in case he could the prosperity of the provinces would then, it was thought, be a reason for refusing. This is precisely what happened, Salar Jung, being a man of great ability not only restored order in the Deccan but brought the Hyderabad finances into so prosperous a condition that he was able to come forward with the borrowed millions in his hand and claimed the restitution on this point that his persecution at the hands of the Imperial Government began, and was carried on relentlessly until his death. The claim, however, still remained, and could not be contested as it was embodied in a public treaty between the two states, and advantage was being taken of the Nizam's minority and the death of his powerful minister to get it annulled." The italics are mine. That God fearing Englishman also describes the intrigues to obtain perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam, which act of "high diplomacy" was accomplished under "circumstances of extreme compulsion" by that great proconsul Baron Curzon.

The Historic Interview.

The Treaty of 1902 was the last Act of this long-drawn drama. No man of ballanced mind would seriously dispute the contention of H. E. H. the Nizam that the consent of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan was secured under the grossest misrepresentation, if not actual coercion. The only circumstance which turned the tables in favour of Lord Curzon at that historic interview at the Residency was his categorical statement to the effect that under the Treaty of 1853 the Nizam could never get back Berar. This was not only most misleading and erroneous but had not even a semblance of justification in view of the clearest terms of Article 6, of the Treary of 1860, which refers to Berar as held by the British "in *trust* for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contengent." No one outside Bedlam would describe this as "consent."

As if all this were not enough a constitutional blunder of first magnitude was committed by the absorption of Berar which is still a foreign territory into the administrative system of British India. The Treaty of perpetual lease, of 1902, gave no authority to the British Government to deprive Berar, of its separate political entity, and make it a mere division of a British Province. The matters have become still worse and all the more indefensible since the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1919, with its system of Diarchy and partial responsibility of the Government to the Legislature. The C. P. Legislative Council which consists of 53 C P. members as against 17 Beraris is itself an important part of the Government which controls the destinies of Berar and the whole administration of the Province has ceased to vest in the Chief Commissioner on behalg of the Governor-General with whom the Nizam entered into an agreement. The post-Reform system of Government under which Berar is being governed is quite untenable and *ultra vires* as I have shown in a separate article.

ISLAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to thank Mr. Shivam for conclusively proving that Islam strictly forbids conversion by force, and boldly saying that if any person, after reading the verses which he has cited, says that Islam is an intolerant and aggressive religion, he is either a fool or a knave.

It is to be regretted that a good many people, through ignorance or hostility, misrepresent the teachings of Islam and call it the "Religion of the Sword."

I have no doubt that if men of unbiassed minds carefully read the Quran, and study the life of Muhammad (on whom be peace) they will have to admit that he was a true Prophet and the greatest reformer and benefactor of mankind.

I cannot refrain from quoting here a few lines from Mr. Bosworth Smith's book, who is an orthodox Christian and has made a thorough study of Islam and its founder.

He says, "If the Prophet had perished by the sword of the Kuraish, the practices that he forbade, and not only forbade, but abolished, human sacrifices and the murder of female infants, and blood feuds, and unlimited polygamy, and wanton cruelty to slaves, and drunkenness, and gambling, would have gone on unchecked in Arabia and the adjoining countries. The Mongols, the Tartars, and the Turks would have devastated, as they did devastate, the fairest regions of the earth without gaining that which, in some degree, softened their national character, and alone prevented their conquests from being an unmitigated evil. In Northern and Central Africa there would have been not the semi-civilisation of the Moors or of the Mandingoes, but the brutal barbarism of the Fans and the Ashantees. The dark ages of Europe would have been doubly, nay trebly dark: for the Arabs who alone by their arts and sciences, by their agriculture, their philosophy, and their virtues, shone out amidst the universal gloom of ignorance and crime, who gave to Spain and to Europe an Averroes and an Avicenna, the Alhambara, and the Al-Kazar, would have been wandering over-deserts. As to religion a Christianity which in the East, had long become a corrupt superstition, would have become more corrupt, and would have sunk to the condition in which it is in Abyssinia now. Over a seventh part of the earth's surface the star-worshipper might have been worshipping stars, and the fetish-worshipper fetishes to this very day." In another place, he writes, "Muhammad to the end of his life claimed for himself that title only with which he had begun, and which the highest philosophy and the truest Christianity will, one day, I venture to believe, agree in yielding to him—that of a Prophet, a very Prophet of God."

I do hope the world will be fair enough to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which it owes to the Prophet for what he has done for woman, and the slave and the orphan, for the poor and the sick, and the lower animals, and for restraining certain vices throughout the East, which are still rampant in Europe.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poona, June 7.

ISLAM AND HINDUISM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an article, recently published in "The Chronicle," Mr. Shivam—the sincere student of Islam—writes "If in the face of the above beautiful verses from the Koran, any one were to assert that Islam is or will be intolerant and aggressive towards Hinduism or any other faith, then he should be either a fool or a knave." Exactly true. For the principle of Islam is "There is no compulsion in religion." And the students of Muslim history know how strongly the Mussalmans and their rulers adhered to this principle throughout their life. In fact the life of a Muslim was and is a true specimen of toleration. Toleration was the key of success to Muslim rulers. I am only sorry I have not Gibbon's "Roman Empire" with me otherwise I would have given a few extracts from it, showing the extreme toleration of Muslim Rulers. Islam has never been and can never be intolerant to any religion of the world. Islam's message is of Peace and of brotherhood and not of sword, of divisions. Never did Mohammad (P. B. U. H.) declare "I came not to send peace but a sword."

Islam's charity is common. "*Verily those who believe and those who follow the Jewish religion and Christians, and Sabians; whoever of them believeth in God and the last day and doth that which is right, they shall have their reward with their Lord: there shall come no fear on them, neither shall they be grieved.*" (Quran-e-Hakim). Here three conditions are laid down. (1) Believe in one God; (2) in the last day; and (3) doing good acts.

Again Islam's message of freedom is:—"*For you is your religion and for me my religion.*" Meaning that I shall never believe in your religion and you will not believe in my religion, therefore, you be on your religion and I be on mine and thus end all disputes. Islam is not responsible for the actions of others. The Holy Coran declared in clear terms:

"*For you your actions and for me my actions.*" This suggests that Islam is not going to quarrel with others for their bad actions, for, they themselves are responsible for them. Here again is the proof of Islam's peace and the freedom granted to other religions.

From all these it would appear that Islam is a tolerant and peaceful religion and not "gross and fanatic" as Mahatmaji thinks. The Muslim has open arms to embrace any Hindu if he (Muslim) has to loose nothing of his religion. He can never sacrifice his religion. Because it is not his property. It is the property of God. Muslim will be ever-ready to sacrifice his all, which belongs to him, for the sake of his country and his neighbours.

The Editor of the "Chronicle" is of course, quite right in asserting that "if Hinduism were to absorb Mahommedanism," this would not "further Hindu-Muslim unity a jot." Because the Mussalmans will never like such things. Again it is unnecessary. For, we are striving to attain political unity and not a religious unity. We are not to found an Anglican Church to satisfy both the parties. Our only aim is "live and let live"—in the words of Mr. Jinnah. A Hindu, by sacrificing a bit of his religion, will not help the cause of unity, so the Mussalman.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMED.

EVERY MADDRESSAH A MOSQUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"*It is not good for the faithful to march forth all together to the wars; and why should a party from every family (firqahi) of them march not out? And (remain at homes) to instruct themselves in their religion (to gain religious knowledge) and warn their people when they come back to them, that they take heed to themselves.*"

The Holy Quaran Ch. IX 123.

The suggestion of Maulana Shaukat Ali, contained in his recent lengthy statement to the Press on Muslim's future programme, that every mosque should be converted into a maddressah also, is an excellent suggestion, if only the Central Khilafat Committee, the Muslim League and Maulana Shaukat Ali himself are prepared to carry it out into practice. If the C. K. C. is not prepared to act upon the advice of Maulana Shaukat Ali then it was unnecessary for him to publish his suggestion in the papers. For, for Mussalmans it is not good to say things which they do not perform. Quaran says "Believers! Why profess ye that which ye practise not. Most hateful it is to God that ye say that which ye do not do." But we do hope that when the Maulana uttered his advice he was serious and that the committee of which he is the president is fully prepared to undertake this great task of making *Jehad* with Muslim's illiteracy.

Indeed! it is only in these days that we see that the mosques are used only for the purpose of five-times prayers. In ancient times every mosque was an educational institution, a town hall. Take, for example, the mosque of the Prophet—Masjide Nabvi—of Medina. In the life time of and after Mohamad (Peace be upon him) the holy mosque was used as (1) a prayer house, (2) a maddressah or a university, (3) a lodging of students, (4) a town hall, (5) a lecture room, (6) a guest house, (7) a council chamber and for many other purposes. As a prayer house—for, prayers were offered there with Hazrat Mohamad (B. P. U. H.) as the *Imam*; as a maddressah—for, students and pupils' use to gather there together to be instructed in religion and Mohamad (U.W. B. P.) use to teach people there; as a lodging—for, those companions who had come from Mecca after Mohammad's hijrat, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of religion, were staying in the mosque and were sleeping in the night in the verandah of the mosque, for they had no homes in in Medina, and for this reason they are called "Ashab-e-Sooffah"—men of verandah; as a town hall—for, all the people of the town use to gather together to consult on and settle the civic affairs and important questions of the town. It was used as a lecture room because lectures were delivered there on every Friday and whenever necessary; it was also used as a guest house and as a council chamber because laws and rules were decided upon in the mosque. These were the purposes for which the mosque of the Prophet was used. All the masjids were intended to be used for these purposes. But in these days of advance who cares to see such simple things? If only we act upon the true teachings of Islam and follow the example of our Prophet, then we shall find no need of a Khilafat Committee, and of leagues. But alas! we do not do as our Prophet did. The C. K. C. of Bombay searches for a fine, gorgeous and big building to situate its office but the great, beautiful and magnificent Juma Masjid of Bombay has no value in the eyes of the C. K. C. And it found a big building in the Dongri, but then also it has to run to the great mosque for the purpose of holding public meetings.

In these days of no-work the Khilafat Committee can, if it is serious to do something, do immense good to the community and country in such fields of actions. If every mosque be converted into an educational institution then the evil of illiteracy, I am sure, shall be extirpated.

In making school of every mosque there is no need of any funds, no need of any money and not even organization. A few self-sacrifing workers and lecturers are sufficient to perform this task. Every mosque has a *Imam*. Therefore the only reform needed is the replacement of the *Imam* by an able and knowing Imam. This requires no fund. And if money be needed, that can be collected from the *Mohalla* in which the Masjid is situated. This means that every *Mohalla* which contains a mosque shall upkeep an educational institution. The only requirement for the present is, as I mentioned above, of sincere and hard working preachers who are prepared to fight out the Jehad against the Muslim's ignorance. Certainly those, who will do this great task for the sake of their religion, shall be rewarded by the great Rewarder—God. For he says "And there must be people among you who invite to the Good: and command that which is just, and forbid that which is evil: these are they who shall be happy. (Quran-e-Sharif.)—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMED.

Owing to his continued illness Rai Sahib Lala Amarnath, Special Magistrate, is proceeding to Simla for a short rest. Judgment in the Akali Jatha trial is therefore not likely to be delivered within the next fortnight.—A. P.

The Lahore Municipal Committee has resolved to present an address of welcome to Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new Governor of the Punjab, on his arrival in Lahore.—A. P.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

POLICE NEUTRALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

One of more irrational moods which drive mobs into brutal fury has wrought unutterable tragedy in the city. Originating from some mysterious source, a rumour has been going round the city that the Sikhs were kidnapping children for purposes of sacrifice. The new docks being constructed in Kidderpore supplied a plausible pretext, and within an incredibly short time, the report spread from mouth to mouth until the whole city seemed ablaze with a sense of wrong and indignation. When the other day a gang of coolies belaboured an innocent Punjabee to death, and when soon after another Sikh was attacked by a mob, it was clear that unless something was done immediately, there would be violent risings in the city and attacks on the Sikh community.

While those whose duty it was to counteract false rumours and secure the safety of the people apparently slumbered and appeared on the scene too late, Mr. C. R. Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad did everything in their power to restore confidence and peace. They were the first and in fact the only people to proceed to the affected quarter and assure the crowds that the rumours were absolutely false and without any foundation. Unlike the Commissioner of Police who sent a paper communique which convinced nobody, they held a meeting of the people and made feeling appeals to their good sense and humanity. They assured them that the Sikhs were honest labourers in the city and were the last people to stoop to the horrid things imputed to them. The efforts of Mr. C. R. Das and the Maulana have undoubtedly soothed the situation and the city has since been distinctly quieter.

It is established on all hands that some sinister influences are behind the rumours and that somebody was interested in fomenting communal strife between the Sikhs and others. There is a large army of the C. I. D. who are said to have unearthed the most deep-laid conspiracies. Does it not come under the jurisdiction of this body to track men who make it their foul duty to stir up communal ill-feeling? Why did they keep up an obviously neutral attitude when the city was so sorely disquieted and the Sikhs found their lives so insecure? Their attitude is past comprehension, but an explanation must be wrung out of them.

PANICKY EUROPEANS.

We talk of the panic of Indian crowds. The European crowd of the city seems no less panicky. The manner in which the Serajganj resolution in honour of Gopinath Saha has sent them into fits of lunacy would be merely ludicrous were it not tinged with a malice which betrays the sinister purpose of their frenzy. No amount of explanation will convince them that those who praise the selflessness of Gopinath Saha are not necessarily the apologists of murder. The resolution seems to have frightened them out of their wits and they are talking as though they are living amidst a nation of murderers who might any moment shoot them down. Events have made it clear that the panic of these men is more dangerous to the public peace than even the designs of the anarchist.

It was in one sense amusing and in another painful to find the memory of Mr. Day exploited for purposes of recruiting members to the European Association. This body exists to protect the interest and lives of Europeans, but its popularity with the European class is so remarkable that every conceivable opportunity has to be laboriously utilised to expound its objects and to appeal for membership. The resolution on behalf of Gopinath Saha came in handy and fervid appeals were made to the Europeans in the city to join the association at once. It was suggested in effect by the alarmists that the lives of Europeans were in perpetual danger, and that unless they organised and were ready, what happened to Mr. Day might happen to them any moment. One enthusiast remarked, significantly enough, that the cost of membership was no more than the price of a bottle of whisky. But the average European is so little interested in the European association that he would rather have his whisky.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST C. R. DAS.

Behind the panicky crowd and frantic speakers, there are apparently some cool-headed men who know their minds. It is clear that the dark design behind all this and behind the editorials which are written with pens dipped in gall, is to discredit Mr. C. R. Das and ruin, if possible, his and his party's reputation. The Gopinath resolution has been exploited ruthlessly and in an amazingly insane manner for the infamous purpose of discrediting Mr. Das. But Mr. C. R. Das himself is unmoved. He has treated all the hysterical frespitting around him with quiet dignity and indifference.

TARKESWAR.

Tarkeswar, it is needless to say, continues to vex our peace. The leadership of the Satyagraha has now been placed definitely in the hands of the Congress. Several of the prominent men who met at Serajganj early this month have enrolled themselves as volunteers. Basanta Kumar Mazamdar and his wife, Srimati Hemprova Mozamdar, set a moving example of Satyagraha the other day. They led their son, hardly fifteen years old, to the place of avert, and followed him and his fellow-Satyagrahis to the train in which the police removed them to the jail. The courage of the parents was touching in the extreme, and their sacrifice of their own son reminded us of the old Puranic days when parents were prepared to immolate their own offspring on the altar of truth. Mr. C. R. Das has offered to send his son as well to Court avert and one of these days Mr. C. R. Das himself will lead a batch of Satyagrahis. We have news from Bombay men, Mr. and Mrs. Parekh will be at Tarkeswar to offer Satyagraha. There is no lack of enthusiasm in Bengal, and Mr. Protap Guha whom Mr. C. R. Das has deputed to lead the movement, has stated that the Congress is well prepared to sustain this revolt of truth for any length of time.

AWAKENING OF THE POLICE.

The mobs which created disturbances Tuesday last over the kidnapping scare acted irrationally enough. But the police who visited the scenes on Thursday acted even more irrationally. A party of Mounted Police and Gurkhas headed by some officials visited Karaya and began to arrest almost every male member they came across. They broke open doors and raided the inmost rooms of the houses. They entered a mosque and arrested the Maulvies. They broke into a marriage ceremony and arrested the inmates of the house and the musicians. The police were presumably in their element. The stories of kidnapping children did not cause half the scare that the invasion of these men did in Karaya. This tract of the city seemed desolate after the arrests as men and women fled dreading a further incursion from Lal Bazar. Police methods are verily inscrutable. All the time the trouble was brewing, nothing was done. And when they did bestir themselves, this is what they accomplished. This wholesale and indiscriminate arrests will command no one's sympathy, and the chances are that the real culprits are left untouched. It is no use complaining of police methods. It is more cheering to turn to the more humane work of Mr. C. R. Das and other Congress leaders. Reports of the terrorism of the police reached them in the afternoon and Acharya Roy, Mr. C. R. Das and a few others motored to Karaya to allay panic and induce the refugees to come back. It is significant of the times we are having that the Congress leaders are everywhere restoring confidence and peace. Wherever there is injustice and wrong, more men are ready with every sacrifice to see things righted.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our market, which remains extremely quiet. In no section of the trade is any activity noticeable, and clearances continue meagre, while values generally are still declining. Buyers have ceased to display much interest in replacement business for distant shipments, and are confining their attention to spot goods or goods on offer for prompt shipment. Reports from Delhi indicate that the White market is very depressed owing to the cheap sales which are being made by Karachi sellers, and in consequence deliveries from our market are being adversely affected.

Grey Shirtings.—Bazar sales of these have been exceedingly poor during the past week as the demand from up-country has dwindled almost to vanishing point, and values have, therefore, depreciated 1 to 2 annas per piece. It is reported that purchases of a speculative nature have been made for Grey Finished Shirtings, at prices which show a considerable reduction on those quoted from Lancashire a fortnight ago.

Grey Dhooties.—Here also we are informed that a certain amount of speculative business has been done in Grey Finished styles, and after opening quietly the week closes with a slightly improved scale and prices have appreciated 3 to 6 pies per pair.

Whites.—This class has, unfortunately, again been dull and values show a reduction of 1 to 2 annas per piece on those quoted a week ago. Deliveries has also been exceedingly small.

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to report.

Yarns.—These still fail to attract any attention and no improvement is likely until "the rains" break.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

There has been no improvement in our local Yarn market during the past week, and the Bazar turn-over has again been on a small scale. Rain is badly needed in many of the large consuming districts, and we do not anticipate an active demand until the monsoon is well established. Values have declined about 1 anna per 5 lbs. bundle on the rates quoted last week.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10's Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 5
Mule 12's Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 5-3.
Mule 14's Rs. 5-2 to Rs. 5-6.
Mule 16's Rs. 5-5 to Rs. 5-9
Mule 20's Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-15.
Mule 22's Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6-3.

COAL.

The market continues in a most depressed state, with practically no business doing. Raisings continue good and there are large stocks on hand. The wagon supply remains in a most unsatisfactory state, with apparently no hope of any improvement.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur Rs. 11 to Rs. 11-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.

(Continued from Column 6.)

witnesses who gave oral evidence, only 152 elected to be heard in public. It is obvious that only the evidence of these 152 witnesses could be published, and this would inevitably present a one-sided picture of the case which has been laid before us. We have therefore come to the conclusion that no transcript of the evidence can be appended to our Report and that we must be content with depositing a complete and verbatim record with the Secretary of State.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF AGREED CONCLUSIONS.

108. Finally, in submitting this our Report we wish to emphasise that we regard its main proposals as vitally interdependent, and that, unless all are given effect to, violence will be done, not merely to the spirit of compromise which has inspired our agreed conclusions, but to the whole structure of our recommendations.

We would also venture to urge that there should be as little delay as possible in considering and acting upon our proposals. We have striven to respond to the official request that we should treat our enquiry as a matter of urgency, and, having done so, we suggest that the position is one in which the principle of of his dat qui cito dat is of special application.

(To be continued.)

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

THE CASE OF BURMA.

CHAPTER XII.

96. The case of Burma presents some special features as compared with the rest of India. Higher education, both secondary and collegiate, is in a very backward state and there has been a marked reluctance on the part of Burmans to attend Indian colleges. Technical education is even less advanced, owing partly to lack of training facilities and partly to the disinclination, hitherto, of the Burman to adopt a professional career.

Some improvement is now being manifested under both these heads but it must be some years before an adequate supply of qualified Burmans can be available to man the Public Services. For example, it was only in 1923 that, for the first time, a Burman was successful in the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, whilst four Burmans in all have been nominated to that Service.

In these circumstances the question as to whether the same rates of "Indianisation" which we have recommended in the case of India as a whole should be adopted for Burma presents obvious difficulties. There are not at present sufficient qualified Burmans available to fill the vacancies. At the same time experience shows that Burman politicians and Burman public opinion in general would not accept any proposals for Burma which fell short in any respect of similar proposals for India. This is evidently also the view of Local Government, which has intimated to us its desire that any recommendations which we might make under our Terms of Reference should be equally applicable to Burma.

This may be sound, and even inevitable, as a political principle, but it does not solve the difficulty of obtaining qualified Burmans for the All-India Services in Burma—except in so far as they can be promoted from the Provincial personnel. This is an unsatisfactory substitute for entry by examination, particularly in Burma where the absence of racial, religious, and caste differences offers a wider opportunity for securing the best men by educational competition than can be the case in the rest of India.

97. For the reasons above stated, however, we make our recommendations with regard to Indianisation and provincialisation applicable to the whole of India including Burma and, in respect of the All-India Services, we leave it to the Government of India in consultation with the Burma Government to make such adjustments as may be necessary to suit local conditions.

The question of the increased emoluments, passage, and other concessions, which we have recommended for the Services presents no difficulty in their application to Burma. Over and above these, however, there is the local "Burma Allowance" necessitated by the abnormal cost of living in that particular Province. This was fixed only so lately as 1919, and we did not think it necessary to suggest any revision of its terms or conditions.

The Public Service Commission, the establishment of which we have recommended for India, will of course include Burma in its sphere of operations. So long as Europeans serving in that Province belong to the "All-India" Services it is necessary that they should enjoy the same protection as their colleagues serving in other parts of India.

98. Our general conclusion, therefore, is that we make no special or divergent recommendations with regard to the Services in Burma, and are prepared to leave it to the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India and the Local Government, to make any necessary adjustments in regard to the distribution of British recruits to the All-India Services as between Burma and other Provinces.

SPECIAL NOTE.

REGARDING THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT.

99. Various representations have been made to us by Service Associations regarding the date from which our recommendations relating to Service Conditions should take effect and we have been urged to make them retrospective.

After careful consideration, we record our view that in the present state of the finances of India, our recommendations should take effect as from the commencement of the financial year 1924-25.

CHAPTER XIII.

RECRUITMENT.

100. For some years past the Secretary of State has found it increasingly difficult to secure the full complement of British recruits required for the All-India Services. We recognize the importance of this fact, and in all our proposals for improving and safeguarding the conditions of service we have borne it in mind. We have contemplated not only the effect of better prospects as an encouragement to recruits, but also of the reaction on recruitment of greater contentment among existing members of the Services, whose views and feelings soon penetrate to British schools and universities, and must always be, as they have been in the past, a potent factor in determining the supply of candidates. We hope that our proposals, if adopted, will go far to check the recent decline and to establish once more the requisite flow of highly qualified recruits for all the Services.

101. We think it desirable, however, to comment specially on the question of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service. We have examined the list of deterrents to recruitment drawn up by the MacDonnell Committee (paragraph 10), and we believe that their force will be very greatly diminished if our proposals are adopted. What has deterred recruits more than any question of material or financial conditions, has been an apprehension that some future political developments in India might bring their careers to a premature end. We admit that no absolute guarantee can be given against such a contingency; there is no career, after all, which is absolutely safe in this respect; but we think that anxiety on this point can easily be exaggerated. We are convinced that India still needs the services of capable and broad-minded Englishmen and will long continue to need them; and we hope that Englishmen will not be slower in the future to meet the need than they have been in the past. At the same time we are anxious that such arrangements should be made as would give to every officer at least a reasonable measure of security on the financial side.

102. There seem to be two possible contingencies. First, as the development of self-government in India proceeds, posts or classes of posts now held by members of the Indian Civil Service may be abolished. We have dealt with this matter in paragraph 82 above.

Secondly, an officer, once recruited, may come to find the conditions of his service so uncongenial as to make him desire to withdraw from that service at any cost. It is important at this point to distinguish between the opinions of members of the Services who were in India before the Reforms scheme came into operation and those who have been recruited since. It is universally admitted that under changed political and economic conditions the public services in India cannot be exactly what it was before the war. Loyal as they have been in their attempt to make the reformed system a success, it is only natural that some officers should regret the passing of the old order, in which they formed part of a wholly bureaucratic system, unexposed to criticism or interference on the part of representatives of the people. Officers, however, who have never experienced pre-Reform conditions are naturally able to judge the existing system on its merits and not to be biassed by comparing it with a past they have not known themselves. With this in view we specially requested that some members of the Services in every Province, who had come to India since 1919, should answer our questionnaries and give oral evidence before us. The results were on the whole encouraging. These young officers looked forward with anxiety to their financial future unless the existing rates of pay were modified, and, like older officers, they expressed a sense of insecurity as regards both their pensions and the possible effects of further constitutional change. But when it was put to them that in all these respects they might be adequately safeguarded (as we think they may be if our proposals under these heads are adopted) most of them declared that, on this hypothesis, they could look forward to a congenial and useful career. They recognised that the life of a member of the Indian Civil Service is still, as it has always been, a big life, involving great responsibility. Nor in their opinion has it lost what used to be one of its chief attractions, the possibility of friendly contact with rural population. They declared that their relations with the people amongst whom they are living are cordial.

103. In the light of this evidence and of the general situation as we saw it we believe that the risk that an officer might find the conditions of his service too uncongenial is only a possibility, and in any case it is only likely to arise in the event of an officer being moved from the reserved field of government to the field which is managed by Ministers and Legislative Councils. It is, we hold, desirable to relieve recruits of any apprehensions on this account by providing them with a regular means of withdrawal without great financial injury.

This was one of our two reasons for recommending that all future recruits should be given the option defined in paragraph 74, if and when the field of administration in which their service lies should be transferred. Our other reason, it may be said here, was a desire to make the system elastic in order, in some degree, to accommodate the future of the Services to the further development of self-government in India.

We trust that the difficulty in obtaining recruits will be largely overcome if the above proposals are adopted, but we think that over and beyond them, efforts should be made to stimulate recruitment by well considered propaganda. We think it desirable that the India Office should establish some permanent liaison with the British Universities, and we call attention to the suggestions made in Annexure III to the Report of the MacDonnell Committee (see Appendix VI), with the rider that similar arrangements to those there proposed with regard to Oxford and Cambridge should be considered with regard to the other Universities.

Finally, we think that a full and candid explanation of the present position in India, and of the conditions of service under the reformed system, with precise details as to pay, pensions and other privileges, as also of the measures of protection and security provided (in the event of our proposals being adopted), should be prepared at the India Office and made available for prospective recruits.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

104. We now come to the question of the system by which recruits for the Indian Civil Service should be selected. Time has not allowed us to elicit the opinions of University authorities upon the spot; but we circulated a questionnaire among them all, and have received clear and valuable replies. It is in the light of the opinions thus expressed that we make the following proposals:—

(a) We recommend that the age limit for candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination in London should remain as fixed for the present year (i.e., a candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st day of August), and that the Secretary of State should reconsider his decision to change the age limits in 1925 to 21-23. We make this recommendation not only in the interest of British but of Indian candidates as well. All the Universities (with the exception of two which did not give their opinion on the point) approved the maintenance of the age limit at 24. We also feel that it is clearly desirable to keep the field of recruitment as wide as practicable both in India and in England.

(b) It was a corollary of the decision to reduce the upper age limit to 23 years that the period of probation for recruits should be extended from one year to two. Since it is clearly undesirable that recruits should begin their work in India above the age of 25, the retention of the present probation period of one year necessarily follows from our recommendation to keep the upper age limit at 24. Whatever may be said in favour of extending the probation beyond one year, we feel that under present conditions the arguments for maintaining the higher age limit are decisive.

(c) As to the methods by which recruits for the Indian Civil Service should be chosen, we recommend that the present system should be continued. Some Universities and other witnesses have urged that a system of selection should be adopted instead of open competitive examination. The argument is that, since the new conditions in India require that members of the Indian Civil Service should possess special gifts of character and adaptability besides purely intellectual attainment, it would be safer to choose recruits by selection rather than by examination. We are convinced, however, that the arguments which have so long held the field against the method of selection for any Civil Service are still decisive, and that appointment to the Indian Civil Service must not be exposed to any charges, just or unjust, of political or personal influence. A more attractive suggestion is that the competitive examination should be preceded by selection, but to this proposal likewise the obstacles seem to us unsurmountable. We fear that good candidates might be shy of exposing themselves to the possibility of rejection by a selection board on other than intellectual grounds, and also that the list of selected candidates would inevitably be criticised by Universities or individuals as the product of prejudice or favouritism. In the light of all these considerations we recommend that the existing system of open competitive examination should be continued.

SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS.

105. It was suggested by some University authorities, and also by some witnesses who gave evidence in India, that European recruits for all the All-India Services should in future be engaged on short-term renewable contracts. We regard this as a not impossible expedient with regard to special appointments in the more technical services. If individuals were needed to carry through a specific project of engineering, or to engage on a particular and limited field of scientific research, or to occupy for a term of years a particular professorial chair, the system of short-term contract might be adopted; but even in such cases those drawbacks would not be entirely absent which we feel are fatal to the suggestion as applied to the Services as a whole. These drawbacks are as follows:—A new European recruit in any Indian Service does not become efficient until he has accustomed himself to the special conditions of India, learned the ways of its people, and mastered in some degree the local language. It may be said in fact that his efficiency increases in proportion to his length of service. From the point of view of the Governments concerned, therefore, a recruit engaged on a short-term contract is a highly uneconomical proposition, for while Government has paid for his period of apprenticeship, it may lose him just as the moment when he has acquired some measure of real efficiency. The proposition is similarly disadvantageous to the recruit. After spending some years in acquiring the special qualifications for efficient service in India he may find it impossible to renew his contract, with the result that he is cast upon the world with qualifications which, however valuable in India, may be of little or no value elsewhere. It must not be supposed, for instance, that an expert in Indian forestry who has lost his post in India would be regarded as an expert in the forest work of any other Continent. The uncertainty of continuous employment would therefore militate against the chance of obtaining first-rate recruits. These considerations apply with special force to the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service. In these Services the efficiency of the officer is the result, above all else, of prolonged contact with the Indian people. It is not for some seven or eight years that he is qualified to hold the post for which he was recruited; and several more years must pass before he is fit for the higher appointments. It would clearly be unwise, therefore, for Government to recruit such officers on a short-term basis. For a member of these Services, similarly, since he is engaged only in administrative or executive work, the non-renewal of a contract would mean financial disaster; for, however, high his value in India, he would have no special qualifications for obtaining employment in any other country. It is not surprising, therefore, that, except as regards such special technical duties as are referred to above, the great mass of evidence put before us was against the principle of short-term contracts. We recommend accordingly that officers should be recruited for All-India Services as at present on the basis of a permanent career.

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL.

PROCEDURE AS TO EVIDENCE.

106. At the very outset of our enquiry we were confronted with a difficulty which materially affected our subsequent proceedings. In our view it was of paramount importance that, to guide us in our investigation, we should be able to ascertain the genuine opinions of witnesses on the matters at issue, however confidential or controversial the latter might be. There were likely to be many witnesses, Indian as well as European, who would shrink from expressing in public opinions which they conscientiously held but which if published in the Press might involve them in political controversy. Had the Commission decided that it would hear no evidence which was not given in public, witnesses of this kind—who as it proved were by no means the most vehement in their tone or the most extreme in their demands—would, to a large extent, have declined to speak freely. Such a result would have prejudiced the value of our enquiry and we came to the unanimous decision that the choice as to whether his evidence should be given in public or in private should be left unreservedly to each individual witness. If he decided to be heard in public, representatives of the prec were admitted to record his oral evidence, and received his written statement as well. Those witnesses, on the other hand, who asked to be heard in private were given an assurance that neither their oral nor their written evidence would at any time be made public.

107. The record shows that, of the 411

(Continued in Column 2.)

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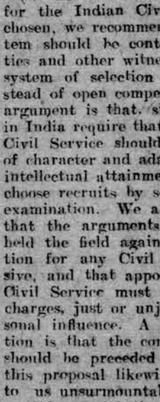

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EAST AND WEST.

Gandhi—Das Conference.

Nothing is changed by the negative result of the conference between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das in Bombay, but the outlook is certainly made clearer. The Bengali leader has made no impression upon Mr. Gandhi, who, however, is quite ready to acknowledge that the Swaraj Party has, from the nationalist point of view, achieved some success by its wrecking policy in the Councils. Mr. Gandhi stands by his principle of abstention from political action and from violence, and he holds that Parliamentary obstruction is a form of violence. But he does not condemn the Das-Nehru party for its determination to continue; and, with a larger measure of irony than usual, he promises that, if with their help India should reach the stage of readiness for "mass civil disobedience", he will join with the Swaraj leaders in proclaiming it. But for him that great moment will not be in sight until his own social programme—which includes Hindu-Mohammedan unity and the redemption of the untouchable classes, together with the conversion of all India to Khaddar (the universal wearing of home-spun)—has been fulfilled; so that he is in effect committing himself to a millennial doctrine. The Bombay consultations have been followed by silence on Mr. Gandhi's part, and by the preparation of rival explanatory manifestoes. Both will avoid provocation and will be designed to prove that essential unity between Non-co-operation and Swaraj has been restored. But the central fact cannot be disguised. Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment and the return of his chief lieutenants to the political field have created an entirely new situation. Mr. Gandhi, presumably, will continue to be the strongest personal influence in India; but, as the Swarajists and their allies have chosen their path, and it is one which Mr. Gandhi cannot take, they must make their own way without any help from him. It would seem as though Mr. Gandhi may be forced by circumstances to go into definite retirement, at any rate for a time.—The "New Statesman."

Mahatma and "Political Action."

Gandhi and C. R. Das have been conferring in Bombay, and neither has changed his position on the essential questions of the Councils and co-operation. The Press comments have been in many cases misleading, but the exact position is not difficult to state. Mr. Gandhi is still, as he must be, against political action, and therefore against all participation in the Legislative Assemblies. The Das method of using the Assemblies for obstruction is for him neither Non-co-operation nor non-violence. But he accepts as a fact the Swaraj Party and its programme. He will not organize against it or denounce it. To do so, indeed, would be mere folly, since Mr. Gandhi knows that the educated classes are in favour of political action. Nor is there anything new in his declaration on the boycott. Mr. Gandhi is for the boycott of foreign cloth. He could not preach his doctrine of home-spun, as he preaches it, if he were not. But he is against the boycott of Empire goods, which he regards as an expression of nationalist animosity. All this is quite consistent with his leadership since 1920, but plainly it does not lessen the difficulties of his present position. His manifesto, it is expected, will mark a definite break between the once all-powerful leader and the party led by Das and Nehru.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

India's Various Voices.

Now that scarcely anyone has a good word for the Indian transitional Constitution, it is only fair to point out that during the four years of constitutional endeavour many sections of the people have been finding their voices, and some who were accustomed to stand and beg are now claiming a definite position as a right. We have referred recently to the new spirit manifested by some of the untouchable, or depressed, classes at the bottom of the scale, but even more important at the moment is the steady spread of the non-Brahmin movement, which represents the protest of the middle against the ascendancy of the top. Five years ago the non-Brahmins in Madras were so hopeless that they were inclined to stand aside from the new Constitution. Fortunately for themselves, they plucked up courage, and now they dominate the politics of the province. More recently the movement has gathered strength in the Bombay Deccan, and probably it will prove to be a serious factor in the next election there. The Central Provinces are following suit, and it is now possible to say that the constitutional revolt against Brahmin ascendancy is established over those parts of British India where the ascendancy has hitherto been most complete. From the democratic point of view, that is, at any rate, a substantial gain.—The "Near East."

Albania.

Nothing in the history of the Balkans since the war has been more striking than the way in which Albania settled down to ordered Government. In view of the reputation previously enjoyed by the Albanians as a result not only of their traditional blood feuds, but also of their attitude towards established authority, whether of the Turkish type or the milder form under the Mpret William, there seemed to be little in the present half-monarchical, half-republican system that could hold out inducements to the factions into which the country is divided to bury the hatchet and to live at peace with one another. But the unexpected happened, and even one or two regrettable outbreaks of brigandage merely served to throw into bolder relief the general peacefulness that prevailed. Suddenly, however, such restraining influences as were at work appear to have been thrown aside, and there is some danger of a form of civil war between the North and the South. Attempts to settle differences in Parliament do not appear to have been successful, and, dissatisfied with the Tirana atmosphere, the warring factions are credited with a desire to take to their tents, by rallying on Scutari in the north and Valona in the south. A Tirana letter in this issue records the events leading up to the present situation, which, it is to be feared, has become more serious since the date of its despatch.—The "Near East."

Philipines Independence.

Genuine progress has been made toward fair dealing with the Philippines in the bill that has been reported to the House of Representatives by its Committee on Insular Affairs. The original proposal for a wait of thirty years, with a plebiscite in the islands at the end of that time on the question of independence, has been abandoned in favour of an unqualified promise to set the Philippines free at the end of twenty years. In the meanwhile a larger measure of autonomy than exists at present is provided for. In addition to the legislature the Governor would be elected by the islanders instead of appointed by the President. The only limitations of complete self-government would lie with a Resident Commissioner who upon authorization of the President could annul legislation or call American troops into action. The existing Jones law pledges us to free the Philippines whenever a "stable Government" is established. As that condition seems to be already met, twenty years is too long to wait to fulfil our promise. Even so, the Fairfield bill is a welcome change from the subterfuges and evasions that have too long surrounded the issue.—The New York "Nation."

Uncertainty in Germany.

More even than in France there is political uncertainty in Germany. The Government of Dr. Marx continues in office, but has no genuine power. Strife among the German party groups is very keen, and no progress whatever is to be recorded towards settling which party or parties will take the lead in the formation of a Government. But as in France, so in Germany, the coming week must see some decision. Negotiations among the Allies are at a standstill over the Dawes Report, except in so far as Belgium, by the visit of her Premier and Foreign Minister to Signor Mussolini, has been doing some useful preliminary work of the same kind as that of which Paris and London have already been the scenes. The Belgian statesmen have strongly emphasized their desire for a speedy settlement, which is what this country also needs above everything. The real crux of the situation is the passing from the present French regime in the Ruhr to that indicated by the Dawes Report, and it is on this that every effort must very soon be concentrated.—The "Saturday Review."

Exit the Little Entente.

The visit of Dr. Benes to Rome has resulted in the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Czecho-Slovakia and Italy. Although, considering the Czech commitments to France from the military point of view, there could not be anything of a special political character attached to this new treaty, it yet marks a decided *rapprochement* between the two countries, and can hardly fail to raise some doubts of the solidity and permanence of the French orientation of the Little Entente. Two years ago there was no doubt of that orientation; but Signor Mussolini has changed all that, more particularly by his clever policy regarding Yugo-Slavia, which is now friendly to him. Indeed, it is possible that the Little Entente may fall in pieces. On the question of Bessarabia, one of the most dangerous now existing in Europe, Rumania has not the sympathy, far less the support, of either the Czechs or the Yugo-Slavs, and in the circumstances she will probably gravitate towards Poland, because of their common fear of Russia.—The "Saturday Review."

The Harnett Case.

A Legal Correspondent writes:—"The result of the appeal in the Harnett case should go a long way to diminish the unhealthy excitement which the jury's sensational verdict prompted. I am far from saying that the original trial did not reveal serious defects in our Lunacy laws or, more likely, in their administration. But the case was never as bad as the Press made out, and no one can read the careful judgments of the Court of Appeal without feeling that the High Court endeavoured to compensate for one injustice by inflicting another. But the weak link in our lunacy administration, as revealed before the jury, lay in the absence of an adequate re-examination and appeal by the alleged lunatic while in confinement. That is, I fully agree, a very serious matter. But it was monstrous to make the doctor who was originally responsible for Mr. Harnett's confinement responsible in enormous damages for the continued confinement when Mr. Harnett appeared to have recovered. "It is an open secret that Mr. Justice Lush, who tried the case, was shocked at the amount awarded by the jury, and he promptly called a meeting of the leading counsel concerned to induce them to avoid the necessity for resort to the Court of Appeal. The learned judge cannot escape responsibility for allowing the jury to assess damages on the assumption that all Mr. Harnett's sufferings could be charged to the two doctors jointly, nor for insisting that Mr. Harnett should at once receive part of the damages which are now to be returned. From what I hear there is a very poor chance of that part of the damages being repaid at all, which means that it is not likely that there will be any re-trial, as the Court of Appeal has made such re-trial conditional upon a repayment of the damages."—The "Outlook."

Baldwin Interview.

The political world was startled by the publication in the "People" of last Sunday of an interview with Mr. Baldwin, which incidentally contained a series of strong, not to say bald, personal strictures upon Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Rothermere, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill. The first part of the interview was a mere statement of Mr. Baldwin's policy, but the second part, which contained the personal remarks, read like a caricature of what Mr. Baldwin had said, or in any case like something which was said by way of confidential comment and certainly not for publication. On Mr. Baldwin's authority, indeed, a repudiation was immediately issued. The report, it was said, contained many statements, particularly those of a personal character, which Mr. Baldwin did not make, and for which "he accepts no responsibility whatsoever." Among the statements attributed to Mr. Baldwin which chiefly caused surprise were the following: that the Trust Press was breaking up—"the 'Daily Mail' is dead; it has no soul"; that Lord Northcliffe, with all his faults, was a great journalist, "but this man!"—an eloquent *aposiopesis* dismissing Lord Rothermere; that Lord Beaverbrook, by means of a curious friendship with Mr. Bonar Law, had got his finger into the pie where it had no business to be; that Lord Birkenhead would be a liability to the Unionist Party; that the article in "English Life" (to which the "Spectator" referred recently) was "a pretty dirty bit of work"; and that Mr. Churchill was plotting intrigue. The editor of the "People" issued a statement to the effect that the interview was an accurate record of what occurred. The one comment which we may make here is that the proper practice should have been followed of submitting a proof to Mr. Baldwin. This was not done, and the editor thus put himself in the wrong.—The "Spectator."

Defence of India.

One of the most difficult of all questions of Empire defence is, and always has been, the provision of a reserve of officers for the Indian Army. The problem has never yet been solved. The necessary requirements, knowledge of the East (including languages) and thorough military training, are almost incompatible. If these two qualifications ever can be combined, it is fairly obvious that the most likely place to find them amongst civilians would be in India. The present situation is that 1,800 reserve officers are wanted and 100 have been obtained. The authorities hope that by drafting new regulations, adopting suggestions made by employers and so on, the remaining 1,700 may be obtained. So do I.—"Truth."

Indulgence Passages.

Since my last reference to the Warrant Officers of the Indian Army Departments who have had to find their own way back to India from this country owing to the impossibility of obtaining indulgence passages, I have heard something of the reason. Before the war they could safely count on free passages each way, but now they are crowded out by Warrant Officers, Class II., of the British Service, who are entitled passengers. The creation of this rank has increased the demand for second-class accommodation on the boats by about 300 per cent., while the accommodation itself has not been increased at all. The authorities have taken care to issue a warning to the Departmental W.O.s in a recent Indian Army Order that they will most likely have to pay their fares back, and generously offer to lend them the money for the purpose, to be recovered by monthly instalments of Rs. 50 from their pay. I hardly see what more can be done short of making them entitled passengers, but in the meantime a family man writes:—When the W.O. gets back to India (without his family) the stoppages will take nearly two years to recover. The order will cause many to run into debt, as it will be almost an impossibility to keep a home (probably two homes) going on the present rates of pay, less Rs. 50 per mensem. A good deal of discontent will certainly be caused. There seems no good reason why an invidious distinction should be made between the British W.O. in India and the British Departmental W.O. of the Indian Departments in the matter of passages. All should be treated alike.—"Truth."

The Sweepstake Prosecutions.

The more vigorous steps that have been taken during the past few days should dissipate the idea that sweepstakes can be carried on in defiance of the law without the risk of any more serious consequences than proceedings by summons, and the infliction of small penalties. The law empowers the police to make raids, to seize the tickets, etc., and to arrest on the spot any persons found to be engaged, whether as principals or as aiders and abettors, in the organisation of an illegal lottery. This has been done in connection with the widely-advertised Otley sweep, the promoters of which boldly announced that they would proceed with the scheme in spite of the warnings of the police and the stoppage of correspondence in the post.—"Truth."

NEW LIQUOR SHOP ON LAMINGTON ROAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the letters, appearing in other daily papers in the city, you must have noticed, that there is a bitter cry raised against the proposed establishment of a "liquor shop" in the guise of a "Refreshment Room" on the South Laminton Road. Nobody wants a liquor shop there; nobody has directly or indirectly, applied to the Authorities concerned, urging its necessity. Because some one, who has his liquor shop in an obscure corner of the city, thinks that its transfer to such a prominent place as Laminton Road, will materially help him to improve his trade, therefore it must be transferred to that place. This in itself is no sufficiently strong argument in favour the proposed transfer for which the necessary sanction of the Authorities concerned has been applied. But the Authorities are likely to accord such a sanction unless they are, in good time, made acquainted with the wishes of the people living in and around the said locality.

For years and years together respectable class of Hindu and Parsi families have been living on the southern portion of the Lamington Road, unknown to, and unacquainted with, the innumerable vices which generally find their nursery in liquor shops. But, unfortunately, for them they will very probably, at no distant date, have to face them however reluctantly it might be. For, under the cover of a refined and guilded name "Refreshment Room", a name which can cover up many a sin, a liquor shop is to be opened in building No. 2, on the south Lamington Road. The building is situated in front of Mangaldas Bhuvan and is only a few yards from the Imperial Cinema, which is a rendezvous of all classes of Indians. It is one of the buildings, which belong to the estate of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai. The trustees of Sir Mangaldas are the administrators of his estate. The building is fast being altered to meet the modern requirements of a modern drinking saloon. During his life-time Sir Mangaldas was a great temperance advocate and had he only been living to-day he would never have agreed to rent his building for the purpose of a liquor shop. If only Sir Mangaldas could walk out of his grave he would have been the first to lead a crusade against any movement calculated to promote the cause of intemperance. What is irony of fate! The property of the very man, who was all his life a temperance champion and an orthodox Hindu to boot, is, with all feeling apart, to be dedicated to liquor, outrage social and religious sentiments of the community of which Sir Mangaldas was an illustrious member!

Then, again, the building selected is in fact surrounded, as it were, by institutions, frequented by respectable persons of all castes and creeds. To name a few: (1) Marathi Municipal School; (2) Teachers' Training Class; (3) Young Mens Christian Association; (4) Bowen Memorial Hall; (5) Pendharker's Tutorial Class; (6) Young Men's Hindu Association Free Night School; (7) Dr. Athavale's Hospital and (8) The Imperial Cinema. Are these the institutions, institutions very largely frequented by men and women, young and old, rich and poor, in the midst of which a liquor shop, disguised as a Refreshment Room, should be opened?

The Imperial Cinema draws its customers from one corner of the city to the other, the majority being Hindus. Hindu ladies and gentlemen, as also Hindu workmen and their women folks, resort to the Imperial for recreation. If only there be an apology for a "Refreshment Room" close to the such an institution the crowd with a view to kill time may get into it. During the show time the Irani's shop adjoining the Imperial is always full to its utmost capacity. If there be an attractive place with modern furniture and other equipments, which is ostensibly a refined "Refreshment Room" it is sure to attract the idlers to its sanctum sanctorum. With a view to kill time some may help themselves to "tea" and "coffee" while others to "something-strong-and-firy". And when that "something-strong-and-firy" gets in, there is a short cut from "mythology" to "Police Station." Is it desirable to deliberately create such undesirable situation?

From whatever point one may look at the proposed transfer of the liquor shop from its unknown corner to the Lamington Road is objectionable. The transfer is opposed to the recommendation of the Excise Commission. The Commission says that total prohibition must be enforced, but if a locality desires exemption from the operation of that rule such exemption shall be granted after judicious investigation. Neither the inhabitants of the South Lamington Road nor those of the lanes or by-lanes connected therewith have expressed a need for a liquor shop, or a refreshment room in the guise of a liquor shop. The authorities will therefore do well to make sifting enquiries into the matter before the sanction for the proposed transfer is accorded.—Yours, etc.,

CHERUMMAN CHOYI.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The admirably lucid and exhaustive article on the subject of Hindu-Muslim tension by Mahatma Gandhi in a recent issue of "Young India" deserves to be read and re-read by every true Hindu and every true Muslim who realises the supreme importance of such unity. The main causes of the present tension between the two sister communities are, according to the Mahatma, religious intolerance and the failure of either community to understand the true import of non-violence. Added to these is, of course, the mutual distrust which is constantly fed by exaggerated and unreliable reports of the atrocities of which either community supposes the other to be guilty. The Mahatma has with an even hand distributed the blame impartially between the two communities.

The remedy suggested by him for bringing about a real *'entente cordiale'* is of the simplest; namely, mutual trust and tolerance. No one will deny that the Mahatma has made the correct diagnosis and also prescribed the only correct remedy, although the remedy is so simple that its efficacy may easily become a matter for doubt. But whenever it has been tried, it has never been found wanting.

In his recent address delivered to the Moslem League, Mr. Jinnah emphasised the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity by picturesquely describing "Hindu-Muslim Unity" as a phrase interchangeable with Swaraj. But when Mr. Jinnah spoke of the necessity of protecting the interest of the Mussalmans, where they were in a minority, by special privileges, he was certainly not showing the way by which such unity could be attained so long as the Mussalmans regard that their interests need protection against those of the Hindu majority there is want of trust; and so long as this mistrust is not got rid of there cannot be an iota of hope that the two communities will join hands in constructing the magnificent edifice of Swaraj for their common abode. It is to be hoped that the Mussalmans as well as the Hindus will follow the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and trust each other to the fullest extent without invoking the Government's intervention to protect minorities, which can only be a suicidal step.—Yours, etc.,

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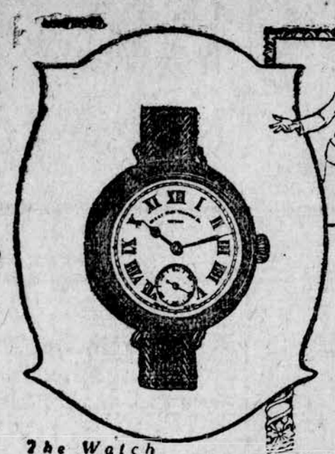

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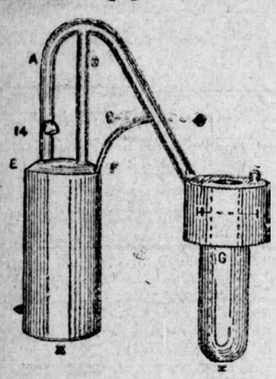

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